THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,695—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
26th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12358
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7500	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOREA	10880
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12358	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain,	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	W. Mitchell	20th July 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	G.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	W. Mitchell	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,390
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing. Date, Time,	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 18th July 9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday 19th July † 6 a m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomeran.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 24th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charoar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Psiamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5635	Sallier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassisce	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 680	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Buildinz, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga.	20th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1912.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S,	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Ipoh	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFT SHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in 150° TEST AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LEOPOLD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(in voluntary liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 5th day of August, 1912 to send their names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to H. R. GREAVES Esqr. and S. E. Warden Esq. care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Voluntary Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Voluntary Liquidators are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof the assets of the Company will be distributed without regard to such claims.

SORABJI E. WARDEN,
Voluntary Liquidators of
The Leopold Mills Coy., Ld.

Bombay 11th July 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1118 of 1910.

1. BAPULAL AMRUTLAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gaiwadi outside the Fort of Bombay and 2 CHHOTALAL JAMNADAS also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gaiwadi outside the Fort of Bombay two of the executors of the last will and Testament of BAI DAHI widow of MULCHAND HALUCHAND.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. AMRUTLAL MAGANLAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gaiwadi outside the Fort of Bombay and 2 MAGONLAL CHHUNILAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gaiwadi outside the Fort of Bombay the remaining executor of the last will and Testament of BAI DAHI widow of MULCHAND HALUCHAND.......Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated the 7th day of March, 1912 the Sheriff has been directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the Receiver in suit No. 735 of 1911, all the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant Amrutlal Magonlal and also of Hiralal Amrutlal and Mulchand Amrutlal the sons of the first defendant Amrutlal Magonlal in the following property all that first storey above the ground floor of the house and building now standing on all that piece or parcel of land or ground with one compartment which formerly formed a portion of the fourteen compartments fronting on the Western side of Kalbadevi Road in the sub-District of Bhuleshwar in the island of Bombay and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 81 and now under C Ward No. 384, Street No. and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the locality known as Fofalwadi on or towards the North by the compartments of the said range belonging to Goculbhai Varjiwandas and Lalloobhai Varjiwandas and on or towards the South by the compartments of the said range lately belonging to Dowlatram Motiram and then to Gordhan Jadeo.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 5th day of August, 1912 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 4th day of July, 1912.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from Monday, the 1st proximo, till Monday, the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th June, 1912.

NOTICE OF ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

THE DIRECTORS of the BERAR MANUFACTURING Coy., Ld., have resolved to issue at par one thousand Debentures each of the value of Rs. 500 bearing interest at 6 p. c. commencing from 14th August next and expiring on 14th August, 1917. Offers are invited from intending applicants on or before 25th July. Forms for application and other particulars are obtainable at the Bombay Head Office, No. 4, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

(Sig.) KUSTOORCHUND DAGA & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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EMPRESS PALE
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.— "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply ɪor particulars at once to :—
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WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHURNI ROAD.

3 STAR ATTRACTIONS 3
THIS WEEK.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.
AN EPISODE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

PARADISE LOST.
A MOST INSTRUCTIVE SUBJECT.

JIM'S INDIAN BRIDE
A STIRRING STORY OF ADVENTURE IN THE WILD WEST.
BOLD AND BREEZY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up....................	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.................... „	„ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.................... „ „	423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
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Calcutta	Newchwang
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Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
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Total funds exceed............£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prespective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

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Interesting Throughout.
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Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
1½ hour {TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.} 1½ hour
7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1912.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from August to October, 1912 :—

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 3rd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 3 days.
7th, 11th and 14th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
21st, 24th and 28th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 1 day, (17th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman........................ Rs. 60
Each Lady .... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman........................ Rs. 30
Each Lady .... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Single Ticket ......Rs.	5	Single Ticket ......Rs.	1 8
Lady................... „	2	Soldiers in Uniform .... „	1 0
		Lady .... „	0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

NO PERSON WHATEVER will be admitted to the Enclosures without a ticket or pass.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday July 27th 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 20th July, 1912.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Olive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)........................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£	365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, in Gaiwadi, on Mahim Bazar Road.

Messrs. J.S. MODY, & Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1912, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgages and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Alli Mahomed Miya Ahmad and Bai Halimabai, widow of Miya Hassam Miya Ahmed Lakhdawala, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of May, 1911, made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure (forming a portion of an oart called Gaiwadi), containing by admeasurement 3907 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, along with the remaining portion of the said oart under Old No. 486, New No. 4314, Old Survey No........., and New Survey No. 13, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5065, 5061, 5060, 5059 (2), and 5059 (1), and Street Nos: 393, 389, 388, 387 A and 387, and all which premises are situate at or on the eastern side of Mahim Bazar Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Sheth Manekchand Kapoorchand, and partly by the Lohar Chawl Road, and on or towards the west partly by the said Mahim Bazar Road and partly by the property of Achoobibi, widow of Nurudin Dada Shaik Ali, on or towards the north partly by the property of Cursondas Liladhar, and partly by the property of Manekchand Kapoorchand, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Achoobibi, widow of Nurudin Dada Shaik Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmada Shankar, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office, in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 16th July, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of the "Sargent" House, on Apollo Bunder, opposite the Tramway Stables, and next to the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome French and Mahogany polished household furniture, such as tapestry, lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables, tile topped teapoys, dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door wardrobe and hanging almyrahs, iron cots, dressing and washhand tables, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm, armless and Curzon chairs, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets etc., etc.

The property of M. Phillips, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1912.

TO BE LET.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

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FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine,
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

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HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as camp, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safe, by Millner, 53 by 30 by 26 inches, phonographs, sofas, chairs, by order of the concerned 17 cases Nuvite wine.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. S. J. Tellery, such as iron safe, daggers, spears, swords, weighing scale, etc.

By order of the Post Master General, unserviceable articles, such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets and bags, copying presses, parcel scales, bicycle, hand carts, wheels, springs, axles, clocks, &c.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 light double seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estates of the undermentioned insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1912 at 5 p. m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the following insolvents in the unrecovered outstandings as per lists.

Names of Insolvents.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Muljee Anandjee Shah and another (traded as Munsi Muljee)	1,685	2	9
(2) Shekh Akberally Shekh Abdul Kadur	15	12	0
(3) Oomar Noor Mahomed Khatri and another	1,030	0	0
(4) Abdulali Samsoodin (traded as Hassan Ali Mahomedali)	98	9	9
(5) Haji Osman Ebrahim and others (traded as Haji Osman Haji Ebram and Ebram Khamisa) ...	7,811	0	9
(6) Nagindas Chunilal alias Bakoresha...	158	11	3
(7) Williams Williams	16,418	8	0

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under Instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of July 1912 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the effects of the late Mahomedi Aiwaz :—Tin trunk, wearing apparels etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Board of Directors of the Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company, Limited, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1912, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at No 22 Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Shares of the Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company, Limited, standing in the names of the undermentioned persons.

50 shares standing in the name of Casumbhoy Nanji Miani and Co., bearing Nos. 155 to 177 and 362 to 388.

1 share standing in the name of Ahmed Bundeally, partner of the said Casumbhoy Nanji Miani and Co., bearing No 460.

45 shares standing in the name of Jafferbhoy Ruttonsey, bearing Nos. 200 to 220 and 415 to 438.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers or the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable landed property at Khara Tank Street otherwise known as Chimboor Gully, near Bhendy Bazar.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Janmahomed Rahimtoola and Sachedina Rahimtoola, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Esmailjee Noorbhoy Alibnai Noorbhai, Amanbai widow Amtoobai and Sukanbai, daughter of Noorbhai Boodhalbhai under the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of mortgage dated 17th December 1910 the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Khara Tank Street or otherwise known as Makoond Guzer Street or Chimboorgully near Bhendy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement—295 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 293 and New No. 7586, Old Survey Nos. 1459-1460 and New Survey No. 4591 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in C. Ward under Ward Nos. 7985 and 7986 and Street Nos. 93 and 95 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Tyeb Falleyalli Javi on or towards the West by the property of Dawoodji Tyabji on or towards the North by the said Khara Tank or Chiboor Gully or Guzer Street and on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors of the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SALVAGE OF THE ROYAL THEATRE.

On THURSDAY the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Theatre, Grant Road, on account of the underwriters.

The Salvage of the Theatre consisting of a large quantity of corrugated iron sheets, large arc lamps, copper utensils, one engine by Ruston Procter & Co. with iron tanks, one small engine by Pitt Engineering Co. and all other building materials.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHOWPATY FACING THE SEA on the Walkeshwar Road.

Under the directions given by the Trustees of the Dady Seith Charity Trust and pursuant to an order made on the 15th day of April, 1912 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the matter of the Scheme framed in Suit No. 423 of 1906 in respect of Religious and Charitable Trust declared by an Indenture, dated the 12th day of March, 1874, the following valuable building sites situated at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpaty, will be leased by Public Auction for the term of 999 years by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1912, on the site at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and plan of the plots can be had on application to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
1	1359	9	1334
2	1432	10	1135
3	1475	11	1112
4	1378	12	1045
5	1207	13	901
6	1227	14	795
7	1602	15	700
8	1099		

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1912.

GREAT FACING THE SEA.
WESTERN
FORT, BOMBAY. HOTEL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 12.] [BOMBAY, JULY 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 9-16		1-4
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 3-4		3-16
do. 2 months' hence...	27 7-8		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-4		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 pr. ct.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8		1-4

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—No buyers.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £180,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ......£ 70,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ......£ 10,000
Silver to Colombo ......£ 3,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm—Good business done.
Futures Easy.
In Manchester Steady with a good demand
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 7·07—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8 unchgd
a Manchester operating largely light goods for Calcutta. Fair demand for China.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·81	6·77	6·69
—04	—03	—04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·63	6·60	6·58
—02	—02	—03
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·59	6·59	6·60
—02	—02	—02

New York Official Noon call {Oct 12·16 Jan. 12·20.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·35 Jan. 12·40.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 400
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 4,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 12·50+10
Futures—Month of Oct 12·35+20
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·45+21
{ Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on unfavourable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13+1-8
Futures month of Oct ... 12·62+26
Futures month of Dec ... 12·62+25
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports 13,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain 5,000
Do. do. to France & Continent... 26,000
Do. do. to Japan ...... ——
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 293,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 128,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports 3,600
do Forwarded 71,000
do Imports 85,000
do Stocks 951,000
Stock of Cotton in London 5,300

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 27-32
Coconada Ginned C I F London ... d 4 31-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 12-32

Liverpool, July 12.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...Firm and good business at firm rates.
Tone Cloth: ...Strong and advancing
Weft American "54" ... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 1-4
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12
Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-4
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 12 10
Twist "36" W T C... 10 1-2
Twist "36" B ... 11
Twist "42" ... 12 1-8
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... July-Aug.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-4—1-8
Do Months—June-July
Do Name of Ports—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... .
Do. Month— ... .
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...
Do Month ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal
Tone—Flat

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 60 9—1d
Do, Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Flat
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 1-16—unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 14 1-2
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 10 1-4
July Aug.—Sellers firm
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 85 1-2
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-4d
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 74 1-8
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp 5 18 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 12 2 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 7 6
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...12s 6d.—Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16s 7 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug—Value
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .
Do Months of Shipments ... Nominal
Tone—Neglected
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...12s 4 1-2d—Sellers
Months of Shipments August—Strong
Tone—Dearer on bear covering, closed flat.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 17s 5 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug.
Tone—Firm, no business. Held for further advance.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [13th July, 1912.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been very little fresh business offering, but 1s 4 1-32d. T.T. has been available here and there. Far Eastern rates are easier following the drop in silver.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 1-4
Shanghai „ ...199 1-4
Japan „ ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 13-16 for Cash, and 95 11-16 for the Settlement, and has remained quiet but steady during the day closing unchanged. Little business has been done.

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 lower, for ready at 27 3-4, and 3-16 lower for delivery in two months at 27 7-8. New York was 1-2 down at 60 1-4. The local market opened easier in sympathy with Home advices and has kept quiet during the day, closing as under for ready and forward. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 6
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 70 5 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 70 5 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 70 8 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 79 11 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 79 11 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 79 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further sharp advance is again advised in the American market on unfavourable weather reports. It is difficult to account for these continued jumps in prices so early in the season, except as owing to nervous and sensitive markets, as there can be no absolute certainty yet that the American crop, combined with the late record one, and will not be sufficient for requirements. High prices, if continuedl must eventually curtail consumption. The locao market opened firm and good Broach jumped t,' Rs. 316. There has been a fair business in "suttas and some inquiry for other descriptions but so far without much result.

Ready cotton is steadier in sympathy with the rise in New Crop, but the demand is still moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 324 March
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 316 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat „ 311 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „ 308 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 302 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 298 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 280 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 271 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 282 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 288 Dec.
„ „ „ „ ... „ 294 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 268 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 299 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns ... „ 268 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 278 „

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The decline in the market continues owing to weakness in the Home markets and favourable weather in India.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 15 0 B.T.
September ... „ 12 1 0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 11 0 3 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is easier and has a downward tendency.

We Quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 3 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 15 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 12 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 58 0 0 D J Nominal

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Easier. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 12 14 0 B. T.
Forward ... ... „ 13 10 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Firm.
We quote:
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 48 4 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steadier. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 7 0 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ... ... 1,760 X D
Bank of India ... ... 66 1-2 C D
Eastern Bank 88 1-2
Indian Specie ... ... 64 C D

MILLS.

David 452 1-2
Kohinoor 777 1-2
Manockji Petit 2,715
New Great Eastern 245
New City of Bombay Mill ... 1,000
Standard 1,330

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 166
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 187
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 22 1-4
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ord... 90
do Dfd. ... 196

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 540

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 13.] [BOMBAY, JULY 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
8 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 7-16		1-8
8 do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	91 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 3-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	27 7-8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	60 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·24	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·87 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London	9th May.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 11-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm.—Quiet.
Futures ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Including 2,000 bales late yesterday.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 „
Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 7·21+14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 7-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·95	6·90	6·81	6·76	6·72
+14	+13	+12	+13	+12
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
6·71	6·71	6·72	6·73	
+13	+12	+13	+13	

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 5,000
Spot Cotton— 12·50 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·31—05
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·40—05
{ Declined owing to longs unloading and to foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 13 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 12·56—06
Do. do. Dec ... 12·57—05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-4
Do. Month—June.July—London.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...
Do Month ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53 1-2
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ... ...
Brown Cawnpore ... 49
Do, Months—July.-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 60 9
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value—flat.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 1 6 July-Aug.
Hull—Sellers, quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 10 1-4d—July-Aug—Done—Buyers—Firm.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 16-6—Value.
Do. Months of Shipment ... June-Aug—Firm. Still very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 12 8 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.
Tone—New crop continental buying orders cause rise.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...17 5 1-4—Sellers—
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug.
Tone—Market firm.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Months of Shipments ......
Java Sugar—Firm but little doing.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th June 1912, in India and in England amounted to £19,863,434, and was held in the following form:—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1= Rs. 15)......£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice......£ 1,004,672
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price)......£ 16,924,460
Total ... 19,863,434

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th July, 1912, as compared with the statement of 2nd July, 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs.	a.	p.	July 9. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	2,09,41,873	13	0	2,20,44,735	13	7
Other Deposits, &c	16,50,24,213	12	3	17,02,95,463	1	8
Bank Post Bills, &c......	15,22,076	13	4	15,35,536	8	10
Sundries	34,27,083	6	0	16,71,872	3	1
	22,89,15,247	12	7	23,38,47,607	11	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,47,91,214	8	0	2,48,88,365	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	52,15,922	0	0	52,25,852	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,73,05,225	11	6	3,73,26,953	0	3
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,11,94,925	3	1	3,97,67,412	12	10
Bills discounted, &c	2,81,12,558	3	0	2,77,47,197	5	1
Balances with other Banks ...	31,00,598	4	2	29,21,914	10	11
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	25,21,627	6	4	25,10,981	0	7
Stamps	12,371	8	5	12,434	13	1
Sundries	8,78,677	14	0	8,81,345	14	5
	14,81,33,130	5	6	14,12,82,456	9	2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	8,57,82,117	7	1	9,25,65,151	2	0
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	22,89,15,247	12	7	23,38,47,667	11	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	20,11,310	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	8,98,448	Decrease.
Other Deposits	52,71,250	Increase.
Post Bills	13,460	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,07,081	Increase.
Loans	21,728	Do.
Accounts of Credit	14,27,523	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	3,65,361	Do.
Cash at Head Office	62,04,383	Increase.
Do. at Branches	5,78,650	Do.

Percentage 47·83.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The eighty-ninth report, of the Bank of Bombay to be submitted to the shareholder meeting on July 8 reads as follows:—

The Directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. The Auditors' report is also annexed.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,30,337-12-4; to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, Rs. 3,42,481-12-10; making together, Rs. 11,72,819-9-2; which they have decided to apply as under: In payment of a dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 6,50,000; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000; transferred to pension fund and bonus to staff, Rs. 65,000; carried forward, Rs. 3,57,819-9-2, total Rs. 11,72,819-9-2. Money was in fair demand till the middle of March, after which the Bank's funds could not be fully employed. The minimum Bank rate was 4 per cent. and the maximum 8 per cent., the latter rate being current for a period of three weeks only. The average rate was 6·01 per cent. being the lowest for the first half of the year since 1905.

The Directors intimate with deep regret the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. S. E. Shellim. During the half year Mr. John Black resigned his seat on the Board on his departure for Europe, and the Directors, under the provisions of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act appointed in his place the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E. (of The Bombay Company, Ld.)

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 14th July 1912 as compared with the figures of 14th June 1912. This shows an increase of about 14 lacs of Rupees in the working Capital during the month.

	14th June	14th July
Local Bills Discounted ...	8,06,000	2,87,000
Cash Credits	8,39,000	9,27,000
Loans & Demand Advances..	13,72,000	26,79,000
Office Furniture and Fittings.	14,000	16,000
Sundries	28,000	28,000
Cash and Investments ...	3,85,000	8,69,000
Rs.	34,44,000	48,06,000

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle As. 5 per lb.
Leg As. 5 per lb.
Shoulder As. 5 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 4 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4As. 1.1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 0 per lb.
Round from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 1-2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Crabs pies 6each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) nil.
Turkey (Hen) nil.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WAY-TETENBORN.—June 5, at Christ Church, Simla, Major Lewis Way, Royal Army Medical Corps, second son of the late General T. H. Way, to Olga Katinka, youngest daughter of the late Baron and Baroness de Gleichen Tettenborn.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Oval.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "People who live high are not always above suspicion."—"Chicago News."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—One Nilgai, and one sambur doe by Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Contractor.

MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, BANDRA.—The annual titular feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel will be celebrated at this church on Sunday the 21st instant, proceeded by Vespers, on Saturday, the 20th, at 7 p. m.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles await claimants at the Central Police Office:—Long coat (native), ladies' and gents' umbrellas, gents' straw hats, Sunlight soap, handbarrow, boxes merchandise, carpenter's auger, cash, railway pass, closed and sealed packet, clothing, silver toe-ring, bunch of keys, G. C. notes, books and labour cart buckles.

MIRAJ-I-MOHAMMED.—On Friday night, the 26th of Rajab, the Mahommedans of Bombay illuminated their mosques and houses and passed the whole night in prayers in honour of the Miraj-i-Mohamed On this occasion a general dinner was given to a large number of Mahomedans at his residence at Kambekar Street, Bombay, by Khwaja Mir Mohammed Cassum Ali Shah Chishti, the famous Pir.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Narotam Morarji, Sheriff of Bombay, was being driven in his motor-car along Girgaum Road on Friday evening, when Jehangir Rustomji, a Parsi lad aged about eighteen, was knocked down by the car, while crossing the road via Princess Street on a bicycle. Jehangir received a slight injury to his hand and his bicycle was damaged. It was stated that the Sheriff's car was on the proper side of the road and was going at a very slow pace.

AMERICAN BLIND MISSION.—On Saturday evening a pleasant entertainment was held at the American Mission School for the Blind in Love Lane, Mazagon. At the close of a musical programme, Mr. G. D. Spencer, presented Miss Millard with a bank pass-book containing a credit for three thousand rupees for the school, the money having been collected by himself and his brother. It is intended to use this fund for the establishment of a shop for the elder boys for cane-work.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 12th July to 6 a.m. on the 13th July:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Plague.........	1	2
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		98
Same date last year......		72
Small-pox		1

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending 12 a.m. on Saturday:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total......	17	12

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Sicilia," July 15.

The following passengers will sail per Italian mail s. s. "Sicilia," Captain D. Maganzini, to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at the Victoria Dock, No. 3 shed, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp to-day, for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock new disinfecting station at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) to-day, with their luggage and kit:—

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Achard.
Mr. A. E. Argall.
Rev. Balestra.
Mr. A. D. Cohen.
Capt. H. Cotton.
Mr. T. Chanderam.
Mr. and Mrs. Chotabhoy child and infant.
Mr. H. Carmichael.
Mr. Doctoris.
Bai K. Dinat.
Mrs. and Miss Filose and two nurses.
Mr. J. S. H. Hellis.
Mother Innocenza.
Mr. A. M. Mc'Lean.
Mr. W. D. Mc'Laren.
Mrs. S. Macri.
Mr. V. Macri.
Mr. Macri.
Mr. C. Muller.
Master Macri (two).
Mr. Milkiram.
Sister Natalina.
Capt. R. L. Neill.
Capt. Ogilvie.
Mr. H. H. Pandya.
Mr. G. H. Pengelly.
Rev. G. W. Panes.
Dr. A. De G. Pinto.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Patel.
Mr. Roux.
Rev. Resohine.
Mr. Smiles.
Mr. A. L. de Stretton.
Mr. Siromiatnikoff.
Master Percy Swinchatt.
Mr. N. Spattos.
Mr. W. H. Tripp.
Mr. C. E. Wilkins.
Mr. J. B. Watting.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.
Mr. R. V. Wood.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 15th July, 1912.

401. Parade—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Mufti.
Arms will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

The Rev. Laurence George Capel Cure, rector of Roding Abbess, has died at the age of seventy-eight. He was known throughout West Essex as "the hunting rector." He was a familiar figure at the meets of the Essex Hounds, which he attended regularly. He wore a tall hat and old-fashioned stock.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. A. D. Cox, Singapore's Tennis Champion has been seriously injured. It is supposed that he walked in his sleep over a verandah. He fell 20ft. and smashed his knee-cap and sprained his wrist.

Dr. G. Ghose, who was at one time in Gujarat and afterwards worked in the American Presbyterian Mission, North India, is about to start on his own account a Modern High School at Allahabad.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Halley KeKean, of the National Bank of India, Ld., Madras, and Miss Helen St. Leger, elder daugther of Mr. W. D. St. Leger, Organist and Choirmaster of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, and Mrs. St. Leger.

Captain C. Berkeley Mitchell, Superintendent of the Municipal Police, Kulangsu, Amoy, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Trouble of an official character is believed to have been the cause of this rash act.

Professor Tarachand Roy, M. A., research scholar of the Punjab University, formerly Professor at the Oriental College, Lahore, has been awarded the Government of India State scholarship for the scientific study of Sanskrit in Europe.

The Governor in Council, Madras, has approved the selection of Mr. Kuruvilla Zachariah for the Government scholarship tenable in England by a native of India, which has been placed this year at the disposal of the University of Madras. This is an honour to the Syrian Christian community.

Complaints of the inaccuracy of the Government census figures of Brahmos have led to the proposal by the Indian Theistic Conference to take a census of Brahmos on July 25th. The special reason for the census is in connection with the educational requirements of the children of the community.

The Madras Government have directed an officer to be placed on special duty for a period not exceeding six months to enquire and report on the number of permanent courts required in the Presidency to deal with the civil litigation of the mofussil, and the manner of their distribution.

H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar entertained a number of friends to dinner at the Hotel Cecil, London, on 14th June, in celebration of the King's birthday. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lord Tweedmouth, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Maharajah of Jhalawar and the Jam Sahib.

Four of the six districts in Sind are now more or less affected by cholera as also the native state of Khairpur. The epidemic seems to be worst in the Larkana district where the talukas of Kakar and Mehar return the largest number of cases. It is the villages that are mainly affected, the towns being practically free. Precautionary measures are being adopted everywhere.

An interesting paragraph in the "Madras Mail" notes the success of a former pupil of the Baldwin Boys' High School in winning the Lord Meath Cup and prize for an essay on "The Colonies and their Relations to the Mother-country" in a competition open to schoolboys throughout the Empire. This is noteworthy as an instance of the ability of a boy in an Indian school to compete successfully against British and Colonial rivals.

The sugar industry of India is in such a bad way, says "Commerce," that one is naturally anxious to know what the Government officials are doing to stem the decline which is now being hastened by additional rivalry. "It is satisfactory, therefore, to hear that Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who is at present at Home on leave will visit Honolulu, Formosa and Java on his way back to India, with the object of studying the methods of sugar cultivation pursued in those countries."

The Government of India recently suggested to the Punjab Government the desirability of framing a general rule prohibiting a contractor from holding opium licenses in British territory if he possesses similar licenses in adjacent Native States. A notification has accordingly been issued by the Financial Commisioner, making the necessary addition to the conditions contained in the forms of wholesale and retail opium vend licenses. The matter will also be noticed in the executive instructions to be embodied in the revised Excise Manual which is to supersede the present excise pamphlet.

Sir William Ramsay, in the course of a special interview which he accorded a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" in his laboratory at the London University, said:—"Rubber is a side issue with us entirely at present. The factory is to be built for the manufacture of accetone and fusel oil, and for that there is a very great future indeed. It is proposed, however, to put aside every year a considerable sum of money from the earnings, which we are confident will result from the making of acetone and fusel oil, to work out the rubber problem on a large scale. We have had successful results both with vulcanised and unvulcanised rubber, and at the offices of the Research Syndicate there are substantial samples of both processes."

Some interesting information regarding the failure of the mango crop is given in the recently issued Report of the Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpore. In 1911 the mango crop there was the worst known for many years. It is said that popular opinion on this is that the damage is due to the malignant influence of the east wind, or the influence of thunder and lightning. Observations, however, tend to show that the real cause is the humid atmosphere affecting the pollen. Careful observations have been and are being made of the flowering period of the different varieties, which vary, to at least one month, from the earliest to the latest. Adverse conditions at the critical times of the year are only temporary, but are effectual so long as they last. As atmospheric conditions cannot be controlled, then, it is necessary, we are told, in order to ensure a crop, to cultivate both early and late flowering varieties.

A few weeks ago on a dark night, writes the Madras correspondent of the "Pioneer," I came within a foot or so of cycling into an unattached heifer—which, by the way, many of the most highly educated Indians will persist in pronouncing as "hypher"—and had other copy been scarce I might have referred to the freedom which some owners allow their cattle to wander along the roads at night. The appended letter culled from the local press, however, saves me the trouble and I take the liberty of reproducing it as it stands. "Sir,—It is my long-felt desideratum, nay rather avidity, to contribute a few lines to your worthy and widely circulated daily regarding the censorious inconveniences to which the pedestrians (sic) are constrained inveterately to circumscribe into owing to the cows being allowed to prowl in swarms, especially during nights in the main and heavy traffic centres, to the deterioration of many sarcastic accidents of personal danger, and no wonder the other day while I was passing along the Mint Street I had to come across with a terror as an old man was about to be goored (sic) by a gigantic cow, and but for not the sudden alarm that was raised by others his condition would have been otherwise. Is it not consistent in the safety of the public for our City Police to prosecute the owners of the cows under the City Nuisance Act, or whatever it might be called, thus obviating this wretched worry ending as well in a perfect annihilation of the grievances of the public at large?"

On his visit to Dublin, the Prime Minister will be received in state by the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and the Dublin Corporation. The Lord Mayors, mayors and chairmen of the provincial county councils will accompany the Lord Mayor of Dublin on the occasion.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

RED RASH ALL OVER BODY AND LIMBS

Irritation Almost Unbearable. Could Tear Her Legs to Pieces. Had Suffered from This Itching for Years. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Is Completely Cured.

"I came out in a red rash all over the body and legs. Every winter as soon as frost began to come, the itching commenced. I used to tear and rub my legs until I made them bleed. I could almost tear my legs to pieces, and the irritation used to be almost unbearable. I had a fearful time and I had suffered from this itching of the skin for years.

"I tried different remedies and to no relief. I used to go to the chemist and he told me he could not give anything to cure it. He said it was in the blood and as soon as frost came the rash would come. He used to give me a white ointment. It eased the itching but did not send the spots away. Then I got some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and began to use them. I used one box of Cuticura Ointment, then I saw I was going to get rid of the awful complaint. Now I am completely cured through the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and have not had the slightest return of the trouble during the severe frosts. I can recommend it to anyone to give great relief and pleasant to use.

"I recommended the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a little boy's bad eczema. He was cured in a few weeks, and now has a beautiful skin." (Signed) Mrs. J. H. Waite, Hayrigg, Silloth, Cumberland, England, July 12, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. They are sold throughout India, but skin sufferers who wish to try them without cost may obtain a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book, by addressing Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Tormented by Devis.

Fiends incarnate could hardly devise tortures more terrible than the pains of neuralgia.

Neuralgia means sleepless nights and days devoid of comfort—you can't do anything half right when those terrible pains are darting through your face and jaws.

The most sensible plan is to use Little's Oriental Balm at once—let its soothing, comforting influence drive away the pain and leave you happy.

It stops those sharp, shooting knife-thrusts of misery. It quiets the jangled nerves. It brings sweet repose.

If you are a subject of neuralgia, don't fail to get a bottle of this sovereign remedy at once. You really can't afford to be without it, for it relieves and cures when all others fail.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

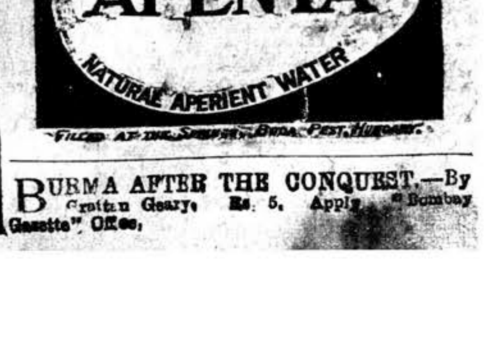
THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*



BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Miato, Commander F. V. deBurgh, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Esturia, 1280 tons, Captain L. Jones arrived in harbour on Friday from Abadan, with a cargo of bulk oil. She sailed on Sunday for Pladjoi (Java) with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Harpenden, 2303 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5018 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, 3429 tons, Captain R. W. Snow sailed on Saturday for London, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh 7th July, via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons Captain R. White, sailed on Sunday for Coastports and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Sicilia, 3,186 tons Captain D. Maganzini, will sail to-day for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain T Tayler, sailed on Sunday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Purnea 2,126 tons, Captain M Williams, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar etc., with general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons Captain T. C. Lema, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 12th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Turbett ....R I M Survey
H M S Espiegle.....Comdr.....Lefroy .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 13.

Angus .....2320 Dakers .....T M & Co
Banca .....3,798 Potter .....M & M Co
Belle of Ireland .....2771 Weeks .....T M & Jo
Dunrobin .....2,319 Carr .....T Morrison & Co
Harpenden.....2303 Cromack..... .....
Kasara .....505 King..... .....M M & Co
Masunda .....3178 Burroe..... .....W & A G & Co
Queda.....4,944 Goss ....M M & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Scalda .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Stephanotes.....2584 Goodridge .....A Yule & Co
Umta.....3492 Wilson..... .....M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Logan..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A India.....	4193	Gor lon.....	China...	17-7...	P & O Co
D&E Ischia ...	2491	Belsito...	Hongkong...	16-7...	R Line
F Ashburton.....	-	2833	Mathews.....	.....	T M & Co
G Mohamadi...	1251	Watt...	Aden...	18-7	B & P S N Co
H Budrie	1633	Fis..er...	Arabs	Steamers & Co
K Konig.....	3178	Holdt.....	A Straudes & Co
M Arcadia...	3513	Barcham....	Shanghai...	31-7...	P&O Co
N Lord Stanley.....	3056	Clebbon....	Dunkirk ...	20-7...	W & A G & Co
O Bahrein.....	1403	Grant.....	Arab Steamers Co
Q Rahmani	Green...	Jeddah ...	23-7...	Bo & P S N Co

Offsie Q

Langdale.....2294 Gadner.....W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia.....3253 Mitchell... L'pool... W & A G & Co
3 Sicilia.....3186 Maganzini.....Genoa... 15-7... R Line
4 Vadala .....2164 Lima..... .....M M & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran...3014 Masson ....J M & Co
8 Chyebessa.....393 Neilson...Antwerp...M M & Co
9 Weissenfels .....2138 Bebbair ...Hamburg...20-7... W & A G & Co
10&11 City of York...5018 Wilson .....L'pool ...20-7... R N & Co
12&13 Egypt.....4207 Summers...London ...P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....950 Manley...Karachi...1417..... M M & Co
15 Tremorvah .....2223 Mitchel...K'chee ...Ralli Bros
30 ton crane
Dredger Octopus.... ...661 Strong...Repairing ..B P Trust
M W D D
Onda.....3,410 Carrie ....M M & Co
H W P D
Satrunji.....547 Hoosein...K'chi ... ...Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohamed..... .....

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Esturia	Jones	Abadan, July 5
13	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, June 28
	Lhasa.....	Manley	Karachi, July 12
	City of York	Wilson.....	L'pool, June 20
14	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, July 7

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Harpagus	Johnson	Philadelphia
	Cy of Manchester..	Martin.....	Liverpool
	Goldmouth	Evans	Colombo
	Queensba	Smith	Java
	Caledonia	Snow	London
	Purnea.....	Williams	Zanzibar, &c
	Vadala	Lema	Calcutta
	R I M S Minto ..	De Burgh ...	Persian Gulf
14	Nurani	White	Calcutta
	Esturia	Jones	Pladjoi (Java)
	Singu	Tayler	Rangoon

The steamer Sicilia, Maganzini, for Genoa.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Barola, for Persian Gulf.
" Ashburton, for Philadelphia, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bardistan, left Port Said on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi's steamer Polcevera, from Hongkong left for Singapore, Penang and Bombay on the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

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FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—50 bales hemp, S Suraj Mal and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 4000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—8,187 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 64 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton waste, K Vishram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sicilia s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders).

Tremorvah s—6,780 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—10 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Co.

Ischia s—100 bales twist, M Amersey and Co ; 350 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S

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NOTICE.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 15th July, 1912.

ST. SWITHIN.

ST. SWITHIN; the name conjures up a host of recollections of dripping leaves and frowning skies, of 'deep wet ways in grey old gardens,' of sodden petals and swollen streams. One can almost smell again the odour of the rain-washed earth where the busy birds pounce on any unwary worm which ventures to the surface. The approach of St. Swithin's day is awaited with some anxiety by those in England who love the sunshine; Mistress Vanity, conscious of a muslin frock and of a new hat which are simply waiting to be worn, taps the glass with an imperative finger, trying to urge the mercury on an upward path, for on the 15th of July, "gif it doth rain, for forty days it doth remain." St. Swithin shares with St. Medard, St. Gervais and St. Protais, the title of "watery saint," for some six weeks in the year he controls the celestial watering-can, so that Aquarius and the Clerk of the Weather are not responsible for the vagaries of the heavens during his period of jurisdiction. If St. Swithin's character remains unaltered, in spite of his present dwelling-place which is presumably above those clouds which he commands, he will assuredly be disposed to disappoint those who pray for fine weather; St. Swithin used to love the rain, as he loved the babbling brooks, the swirl of wide waters and the plunge of the cataract. King Alfred's father made him a bishop, but his architectural fancies were not occupied by stately colonnades by architraves, transepts or towers. He chose instead, as a hobby, to build bridges, and he used to sit by the river watching the current racing under the arches.

The "Most excellent prelate" as William of Malmesbury calls him, desired no stately burial, no obsequies befitting his rank and piety; his dying request was that he should be buried in some open space beneath wide skies, where the sweet rain of heaven should fall freely upon the turf that covered him. It was nothing to him that perhaps a careless passer-by might dishonour his resting-place by heedlessly walking over it. He loved open air and freedom, and dreaded that his helpless body should be prisoned in the choir and weighed down by a massive stone commemorating his virtues. A century after his death the Bishop was canonized by the Pope, and the Monks of Winchester thought it unmeet for the saint to lie out in the common churchyard and under a simple grassy mound. They accordingly decided, on the 15th July, to move the sacred remains into a more suitable resting-place. A great and impressive ceremony was arranged and rehearsed, vestments stiff with gold were taken from the chests where they lay awaiting such an important occasion as this, and a solemn concourse gathered to attend the exhumation. But alas! The skies seemed to open, and the rain poured forth in torrents, so that the half-drowned procession fled for shelter. "Another day" they said and bided their time, but the morrow and many succeeding morrows dawned with a lowering sky and a steady downpour. For forty days the people waited before giving up their purpose, but not until the disappointed conclave had scattered far and wide did the clouds lift and the sunshine appear once more.

So runs the legend, the tale of St. Swithin's chill rebuke to those who attempted to disturb his peaceful bones. It is a matter for regret that the story does not end here, the sequel, like all sequels, verges on the commonplace. The monks, not to be thwarted, accomplished their purpose by a priestly quibble, and built a little chapel over the humble grave, so that after all, instead of the sweet air, the fumes of incense were wafted above the mound, and instead of the sunshine, the subdued and broken light of stained glass diffused its strange and dim effulgence. The Saint now lies in Winchester Cathedral itself, for William the Conqueror when he came to the throne, built this splendid edifice and enshrined the precious relics in its midst. There is no record of any tempestuous protest on this latter occasion, perhaps St. Swithin had become inured to the tiresome officiousness of well-meaning mortals, and had come to the conclusion that it was better to let them have their way after all, as they seemed so set on it. Wise St. Swithin, in what celestial school did he learn this lesson of philosophy? There are many poor mortals who would be glad to acquire such serenity. How often do we humbly ask for leave to love something simple and valueless which, trumpery toy though it may be, happens to be just the one thing we have set our hearts upon. Friends and neighbours, in pitying amazement, reason, protest, and argue until, in sheer weariness we end by giving way. The costly and beautiful substitutes which are forced upon us can never be to us half as dear as the foolish little idols which we, of our own choice, have selected for worship. So thought St. Swithin, and in his dying ears there sounded not the sonorous psalms and the low intoning of prayers, but the twitter of birds under dripping boughs, the patter of drops from rain-laden leaves, and the little lapping noise of the runnels flowing through the green grass-stems which cover a grave.

TODDY TRADERS' TROUBLES. A DEPUTATION of sellers and consumers of toddy from a certain area of the Thana District sent a deputation to the Commissioner of Akbari the other day, urging him to relax some of the regulations, which the Government of Bombay has framed for the issue of licenses and sale of toddy in the Presidency. Elsewhere we publish a brief summary of their case. There is evidence that the grievances of toddy-sellers are not confined to particular areas, but are fairly general throughout the Presidency, and in view of Government's present policy, which is to encourage the sale of fresh toddy, as being a more harmless liquid than stale liquor, it seems advisable to treat the sellers with every consideration, which it is reasonably possible to give. The quality of the toddy, which is retailed, rests principally with them, and Government's desires themselves impose some hardship on them, as fresh and unfermented toddy is apparently by no means so popular a drink as the tart and more heady decoction, which results if fresh toddy is allowed to stand for 24 or 48 hours. These, however, are not the principal complaints. It is said that the restrictions, which Government place upon the number of trees, which one licensee may tap, and the heavy fees which are now charged render it impossible for an honest seller to make a profit. Consequently, it is contended, toddy sellers are practically forced to dilute the toddy with stale liquor and other substances, which result in a very inferior liquid being supplied to their customers. They, therefore, not only want reduced licenses but to be permitted to charge increased, retail prices. Government's position is not exactly an easy one, as it is undesirable to enhance too greatly the price of toddy, lest its consumers take to more harmful drinks, which at present are dearer. The question was raised in last week's meeting of the Legislative Council by a speaker on behalf of a taluka in the Surat district, and Government, although they were unable to indicate any precise action, showed a sympathetic attitude. They find it impossible to alter the already modified regulations, which have been laid down for this year, but they gave an attentive hearing to the measures, which were recommended, and promised to inquire carefully as to their probable effect. We have no doubt that the toddy-sellers' case loses nothing in the telling and that their business is not such an unprofitable one as they represent. However, from August next they are to be allowed to charge somewhat higher prices and Government, during a time when changes of methods are being tried, is certainly adopting the right attitude in its willingness to listen to all representations.

A CONVENIENT TRAM CAR. IN spite of the increasing numbers that frequent the tram cars of Bombay, there are still many who avoid them on account of the difficulty of entering and leaving. The Bombay cars have been widened as much as possible to ensure the greatest amount of interior space for the passengers, but as the outside dimensions are rigidly limited, the steps forming the middle entrance have had to be curtailed and must, therefore, be approached with a certain amount of caution. A recent improvement in the tram cars of the New York Metropolitan Company possesses so many excellent innovations that it deserves to be known in all Indian cities that either have, or propose to have, this means of transport. The new car is self-propelling, taking its power from an overhead wire, but the trollies are so skilfully arranged that the floor is only ten inches above the street level. Climbing in and out is done away with, and no drawback accompanies this remarkable improvement. The car is nearly 41 feet long over all, and is 8 feet 2 inches wide, with a middle corridor and reversing seats. The doors are in the middle and there is sitting accommodation for 51 passengers and standing accommodation for 30 more. The entrance door in the middle of the car is 3 feet 10 inches wide, divided by a rail in the middle which facilitates the movement of passengers in and out. The driver's cabs at each end have seats and are enclosed with windows that in fine weather may be opened. Ventilation is by natural draught through the roof ventilators, the quantity admitted being regulated by the movement of the springs and is greatest when the car is fully loaded. This car was built by the I. E. Brill Company of Philadelphia and was completed within a week from the date of the order. The car body without electrical equipment weighs a little under 6 tons 3 hundredweight. It is probable that in New York, as in Bombay, street cars have been increased to the maximum width allowable for the sake of increasing the interior accommodation; projecting steps are therefore impossible. The convenience of entering and leaving a car at one stride cannot be overestimated in the extra security it provides against accidents. The seating arrangements differ little from those of our local tramway except that at each end there is a seat of horseshoe shape that is convenient for passengers travelling, the longest distance. Our result that has followed on the use of this improved street car is the increased speed with which passengers can now enter and leave it with safety.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION. THE Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge, C.I.E., who is a member of the Anglo-Indian community, may not be congratulated on the sparing acknowledgement he made of the interest taken by Government in the domiciled community in a speech made recently in Calcutta. He said Government had always taken a great interest in their community, and though some of them might think that the interest taken had too much of a theoretical character, it had not always been insincere. Conversely, it sometimes had been insincere; or did Mr. Madge not say exactly what he meant? The meeting at which he spoke was held to consider educational questions as they affected Anglo-Indians, and we note that one of the resolutions asked that steps should be taken to prevent other than Anglo-Indian children being admitted as Anglo-Indians to European schools. It will be true to say that in this matter there is a grievance. Undoubtedly, there is more than a tendency for Indians, particularly Indian Christians, to assume names that do not belong to them, and pass themselves as Anglo-Indians. But this question has to be faced: will the Anglo-Indian community, supposing Government assists them in the matter, be loyal and true to itself? Calcutta has for its information, the history of the Doveton College. The difference between that Institution of twenty-five and thirty years ago, and what it is to-day provides one of the most lamentable studies in mismanagement to be found in India. It was well endowed, well-taught and well-managed. Many of its old boys afterwards filled high places in commercial and official life. To-day? The domiciled community will be able to answer that question. We have no wish in discussing this matter to be unkind, but facts speak for themselves, and it certainly appears that before Government can be asked to do much the community should set their own house in order. Mr. Madge suggested that the interest Government had taken was too theoretical in character. Surely that charge is levelled in the wrong direction. The domiciled community and its disabilities have been in the public eye for many years, and if the history of those years can be recalled, we shall be able to see that the only steps the community has taken to remedy matters have been talk and the holding of meetings. If any change of undue theorising is to be levelled, the community must, to be just, include itself as a co-accused.

A FOOL'S PARADISE. IT is possible sometimes to admire Mr. Lloyd-George if only for his magnificent effrontery. His speech at the Mansion House, summarized in our telegram columns, is a case in point. When he addressed a similar gathering in 1911, he said, the outlook was anxious. He was glad that the disturbing element in foreign relations, the Morocco question, has seen settled satisfactorily to all, leaving nothing to rankle. An era of good will had begun, and so on with a series of platitudes to wind up one of those glib speeches for which the Chancellor has become notorious. He spoke, of course, of foreign affairs; but the Mansion House is not, as the crow flies, a long away from the dock area in which a bitter strife, damnatory to the national interest and welfare, is being fought out. We wonder how many of those who listened to Mr. George remarked the incongruity of claiming that an era of good will had been inaugurated. International quarrels are, no doubt, very terrible things, because they lead to war; but the lessons and experiences of ten years of industrial unrest, marked to a great extent by industrial hooliganism, may well inspire the doubt whether there are not some things which in themselves are nearly as terrible. Our mail papers paint for us lamentable pictures of distress and human destitution brought about by the strike; crime is on the increase; honest workers are not permitted to work; and employers, upon whose success largely depends our commercial prosperity, have to shut down their factories. Good will abroad: ill will at Home. The value of one nullied by the other. And the Ministry, as represented by the Chancellor, in a fool's paradise.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia," were: Major-General J. E. Dickie, C.B., R.E., His Serene Highness Prince Henry of Reuss, the Hon. Mr. E. Chamier, Mr. J. G. Arbuthnot, I.C.S., C.I.E., and Mr. H. J. Maynard, I.C.S.

THE autumn manœuvres between Umballa and Delhi will begin on the 25th of November, and will last about a month.

THE Madras Government have made a grant of Rs. 22,68,000 for distribution among the district boards and municipal councils for expenditure in 1912-1913 on schemes of sanitary improvement.

THE total subscriptions for the new Allahabad University buildings amount up-to-date to nearly eight lakhs and sixty thousand rupees. The buildings are a magnificent pile designed by Sir Swinton Jacob, and will be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd of August.

REFERRING to the amendment of the Bombay Abkari Act with a view to checking the illicit importation of cocaine, the *Englishman* says:—"Some such provision of the law in this Presidency appears to be called for. Heavy fines and imprisonment might have a deterrent effect on a growing and serious evil."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OUR FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY.

French Seamen's Strike.

THE FUTURE OF MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 29.

Professor Ludwig Stein devotes the July number of *Nord und Sud* to a symposium on Anglo-German relations, to which he has succeeded in inducing a number of the best-known men in Germany to contribute. The number forms a fitting sequel to that which, it will be remembered, contained the English symposium on the same subject the most remarkable contribution to which was that of Mr. Balfour. Professor Stein's object is to get both countries to understand each other's point of view. Some of his countrymen think that such an effort is a waste of time and the professor is told by "Die Post" that he has entered on a silly, purposeless undertaking. A passage is worth quoting as showing the insolence with which those Germans who desire better Anglo-German relations are treated: "In spite of the open failure which has resulted from all official as well as private attempts to make a rapprochement between England and Germany, the reconciliation uproar (Versoehnungsrummel) still continues. It is still considered to be good form to make suitable, dilettanti efforts in the interest of humanity, culture, and civilisation, and to dabble, with more or less clever, experienced fingers, in the work of making world history. The review *Nord und Sud* also feels itself bound to take part in these silly—because absolutely purposeless—attempts. Instead of entertaining its readers with a suitable tale it devotes its columns to the collection of essays which have the avowed purpose of evading the natural and, therefore, necessary issue—one of the most formidable conflicts in the world's history—with well-meant paper arguments."

"BISMARCK'S POLICY."

Some interesting sidelights are thrown on Bismarck's foreign policy by a life of Gerhardt Rohlfs, the African explorer, which has just been published in Berlin. In 1888, the Negus, who was involved in disputes with Great Britain, France, and Italy, repeatedly appealed to the Emperor William for help, and the Chancellor sent Herr Rohlfs out to Abyssinia with a reply. Before his emissary departed Bismarck said to him "Only be cautious. The Emperor of Abyssinia will perhaps say that we should conclude an alliance or something of that sort, but to this you must reply, "We hand in hand with England. We and I must emphasise this, want nothing there. Only you shall have a pleasant trip and take our reply. It is much more interesting for you to travel in Abyssinia where there are old culture, old history, and Christianity, than among the butter-smeared niggers of of Central Africa. But make no promises which we cannot fulfil." In 1884, Herr Rohlfs was authorised to negotiate with the Societe Internationale Africaine, out of which Belgian rule in the Congo developed, and on this occasion Bismarck said to him: "I should not be indisposed to make an agreement of some kind. Either we should take over the entire concern, buy it from the King of the Belgians, and put ourselves in the place of the International Company, or we should compensate the King of the Belgians, assume a kind of protectorate, and in place of the International Association put a kind of German trading company, like the former Anglo-Austrian Company, which would rule itself, and over which we should only exercise State supervision; or thirdly, if you should encounter faits accomplish, then we must see that Germans get the same privileges as are granted to other nations. That is the main thing. Really we can't and don't want to colonise. We shall never have a fleet like France. And our handicraftsmen, young officials, and retired soldiers are no use for colonising." Herr Rohlfs replied that in December, 1883, the King of the Belgians had told him that he would like nothing better than to see Germany in possession of the whole Congo undertaking. To this Bismarck retorted: "That's all very fine, but the King positively plays hide and seek with us." Herr Rohlfs then remarked that he had been invited by an English committee to raise an Abyssinian army and march to Khartoum for the relief of Gordon. "What", answered the Chancellor, "is that possible? You will do me a favour if you refuse, not on political grounds, but because the undertaking seems to you too difficult. Nothing at all is to be done with Gladstone. He is to put it mildly, childish, although he completely dominates the English nation and public opinion by his eloquence. For that reason it is best for us if we aim at the co-regency of the French in Egypt. I am working in this direction. It is better that in addition to our Alsatian-French enemies we do not get Egyptian-French enemies as well."

Finally, Herr Rohlfs informed the Chancellor that the purpose of Crispi's visit to Berlin in the previous year had been to obtain an audience for the ex-Khedive Ismail. Bismarck said: "That is quite new to me, but I should never have received Crispi alone. He is so indiscreet and so mendacious that I have already regretted a hundred times that I once received him at Gastein. Him and Aristarchi Bey, who once had to leave Berlin at my instance on account of his mendicity, I will never receive alone, never."

THE FRENCH SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

At the Council of Ministers the strike of the seamen was one of the principal subjects of discussion, and it is believed that there is some inclination to use the same weapon as was employed against the railway employees, namely, mobilising a certain number and calling upon them to perform their work as a military duty. There is no great material difficulty in employing the law of 1896 in this way, and the owners ask what is the good of having a law if recourse is not had to it. A delegation of the representatives of the strikers called upon M. Steeg, the Minister, and signified their acceptance of arbitration if they were allowed to name one member on the board for each of the six ports, the shipowners to do the same. The twelve would then examine the points in dispute under the presidency of a member of the Government, who should have a casting vote if the others did not agree. The delegates are leaving to-night for the ports to obtain the assent of the strikers to the proposal they have made in their name. As far as the shipowners go, no sign has been made, and it is more than doubtful if they will accept this scheme, as they have always refused to name representatives by whose decisions they would all be bound. In view of the congestion at Marseilles and the ever-increasing loss to all concerned, directly and indirectly, the Government has ordered the immediate despatch of as many navy men as can be spared from the fifth Maritime Section and from the fleet. Ever since morning a succession of trains has been leaving Toulon with detachments of bluejackets under command of lieutenants to man the merchant ships in want of crews. Forty quartermasters and sailors were in this way put on board the Marechal Bugeaud, which was thus enabled to sail for Tunis afternoon; and twenty-five others were detached for the Italia, which likewise left for Ajaccio. About three hundred of the strikers are now under arrest, and will be brought before the Maritime Court, charged with desertion. It is superfluous to go into further details concerning individual ships, about sixty of which are now lying idle in harbour at Marseilles. At Bordeaux the strike is absolute, and the men are amusing themselves with parading the quays and singing the "Internationale" under the supervision of the police.

TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

On Saturday, the Turkish Chamber of Deputies began the discussion of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which caused the recent dissolution and the general elections. The question at issue was the proposal of the Government to modify the articles of the Constitution relating to the conditions for a dissolution of Parliament by extending the prerogative of the Crown so as to give the Sultan the right to dissolve without previously obtaining a favourable report from the Senate. This, of course, would mean a return to the conditions of Midhat Pasha's Constitution of 1877, and the abandonment of the restriction introduced at the time of the division of the Constitution in 1909. For some time a split on this question in the party of Union and Progress had been apprehended, as latterly the Government had shown a desire to take an additional precaution against the Chamber, and proposed that after the dissolution the Sultan could dissolve a second time if the newly-elected Chamber persisted in rejecting a Government proposition, the rejection of which by the previous Chamber had been the cause of the dissolution. The Government, however, became aware of the strong opposition within the party of Union and Progress and abandoned its intention, since when the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution was assured in advance. The only interesting and characteristic feature of the sitting yesterday was a reappearance of the aged Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, in the tribune. He was greeted with applause, and proceeded to speak at some length in support of the amendment, thus giving a denial to the rumours of his imminent resignation on account of extreme weakness. The chief speakers against the motion were the Armenian deputy Vartkes, who apprehended possible abuses if dissolution were rendered too easy, and two Ulemas, who declared that the amendment was contrary to the spirit of Islamism. On a nominal vote the first of the articles was adopted by a majority of 195. This may be regarded as a certain indication of the adoption of the whole of the project.

FUTURE OF MOROCCO.

The main points in the prolonged negotiations between France and Spain with regard to Morocco may be regarded as settled. This does not, however, necessarily mean that a complete arrangement is imminent. From the first many technical and legal difficulties have been encountered, and details of this nature, though of secondary importance, are still outstanding. A week or two ago the outlook was less promising, but thanks to the invaluable assistance given by the British Ambassador in Madrid, obstacles have been overcome, and there is no anxiety as to the eventual issue. The question of the Wergha Valley has been settled on general lines. A matter of high importance is the construction of a railway from Tangier to Fez. According to the Franco-German agreement of last year, this must be the first railway to be constructed in Morocco. France is anxious to commence the line at the earliest possible moment, but before work can be begun there are questions to be decided. The question of the position of the Sultan in the Spanish zone has been dealt with, and it has been agreed that a Khalifa shall be appointed to represent the Sultan in the Spanish sphere. The British, French, and Spanish negotiators at Madrid are now occupied with the momentous matter of the internationalisation of Tangier. It is a question beset with difficulty, but no doubt is entertained in diplomatic quarters of an eventual settlement. The negotiations have in view the creation of a municipal constitution in which the representatives of the various Powers on the one side and of the community of Tangier on the other will be represented.

EIGHT GERMAN DUELS.

The entire racing world of Germany is engrossed with the complications and difficulties which have followed the request made to Count Koenigsmarck not to stand on a chair while watching a race at Humburg. He refused to obey the request, and was removed from his stand by a policeman, acting under the orders of the committee. Next day was published a list of eight distinguished persons whom the count has challenged to a duel in consequence of the insult which he considers was offered him. Among the eight, all of whom have accepted the challenge, are the banker, Herr Max Schinkel, an elderly man, and a friend of the Kaiser, and Baron von Bohlendorff. They are all members of the committee of the Hamburg Racing Club, which is now engaged in a deadly feud with the Union Club, a matter of greater concern to German racing men than the question of the duels as the split between the two clubs seems likely to ruin what remains of the racing season. It is expected that the Kaiser will interfere if necessary to prevent the duels, especially as two of the challenged are elderly men. A court of honour is now sitting gravely considering the matter. The Socialist organ, *Vorwarts*, one of the few German papers with a sense of humour, suggests that in consideration of the number of combatants artillery should be employed instead of pistols.

TODDY TRADE IN BOMBAY.

A deputation of ryots and others from Taluka Dahanu and Petha Umbargaon in the Thana District have represented to Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs and Akbari, Bombay, their surprise that in the opinion of the Indian Excise Committee 1905-6 toddy gives rise to certain diseases of a more or less formidable character. The petitioners further state that the object of the Government, i.e., to ensure a supply of fresh toddy will not be secured by substituting tree-foot licenses for shop licenses. The multiplication of tree-foot licenses without assuring to the licensee some margin of profit on his undertaking will be a mistake the petitioners state, and they ask that there shall be no reduction of number of shops. They further ask for a reduction of license fees which they say have been arbitrarily increased during recent years, and say that it is impossible for them to sell pure unadulterated toddy at the selling rates now fixed by Government. The greatest hardship as a result of this falls on the consumers who have to put up with toddy which has been tampered with. This is due, it is stated, to the exorbitant license fee of one rupee per tree in addition to the heavy tree tax of Re. 2 to 3 for each date tree. The petitioners ask for shop licenses at the rate Rs. 10 for any number of trees.

IT is understood that a public meeting will be held at an early date at the Calcutta Town Hall, to consider the effect of the decision of the Privy Council in the Mymensingh case, the position and status of the High Court in Calcutta, and the interpretation put by Lord Crewe on the despatch of the Government of India of the 25th of August.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

REFUSAL OF BRITAIN'S REQUEST.

Growing Sympathy, However, Exists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, JULY 13.

Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, has communicated to the Senate the objections which Great Britain has formulated regarding the preference, which it is proposed to allow to American ships in the matter of Panama Canal tolls, whether by refunds or otherwise, as contrary to both the letter and spirit of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, JULY 14.

The Senate, by 40 votes to 34, has decided to make the Panama Canal Bill "unfinished business."

This is tantamount to a refusal of Britain's request to defer its further consideration, pending diplomatic negotiations.

There is a growing feeling of sympathy with Great Britain's attitude, many people feeling that it would be a fatal mistake to alienate Great Britain by antagonistic legislation.

THE "PERSIA."

French Cruiser Goes to her Assistance.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The s.s. "Persia" ran ashore in a fog.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A message to the *Times* from Marseilles states that the "Persia" is discharging cargo, and that all her passengers have been landed.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The French war vessel "Jules Ferry" has gone to the assistance of the "Persia."

MARSEILLES, JULY 14.

Attempts to refloat the "Persia," yesterday, were fruitless. The unloading of the cargo continues. The gold and silver has been taken off. The sea is calm.

TURKISH POLITICS.

Grave Situation Caused by the Military.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 14.

The situation here is regarded as serious, owing to strong opposition against the Union Committee, which is struggling against heavy odds. The most serious element in the opposition is a sort of military league, which is rapidly growing. It has already become impossible to enforce the bill penalising officers for taking part in politics, in many provincial centres.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Retirement of Sir Patrick Manson.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Sir Patrick Manson will retire from the medical advisorship to the Colonial Office on the 15th of August, and will be succeeded by Sir Rose Brandford.

Sir Patrick has been created G.C.M.G. in recognition of his services in connection with tropical disease.

[Sir Patrick Manson took his medical degrees at Aberdeen, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society as well as of the Royal College of Physicians. He is a distingished parasitologist, and was the first to enunciate the theory, which was investigated and proved by Major Sir Ronald Ross, that the mosquito carries the malarial parasite. Sir Patrick was born in 1844, the son of John Manson of Fingask, Aberdeen. He married in 1875, Henrietta Isabella, daughter of Captain J. P. Thurburn.]

HANLEY BY-ELECTION.

Great Victory for Liberal Candidate.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The result of the Hanley by-election is:—

Outhwaite (L.)	6,647
Rittner(C.)	5,993
Finney (Lab.)	1,694
Lib. majority over Cons.	654
Lib. majority over Lab.	4,953

This seat, it will be remembered, is the one vacated by the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards, the well-known Labour member. The Labour party threatened to abstain from voting in the House of Commons for a fortnight if the Government persisted in running a Liberal candidate, but eventually did not carry out the threat. No Liberal candidate contested the seat at the last election, and the Labour majority was 3,683, so that the Labour party claimed it as a Labour seat. The Liberal victory is therefore a very remarkable one,

The figures at the last election were:—

Edwards (Lab)	8,342
Rittner (C)	4,659
Lab Majority	3,683

In January 1910, and in 1906 Mr. Edwards had majorities of 3,997, and 4,896. In 1900 there was a Conservative majority of 642.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Committee for the Defence of Universal Suffrage, organised by MM. Combes and Clemenceau, has issued a manifesto denouncing proportional representation. The manifesto declares that henceforth the majority principle will succumb to the blows of victorious minorities, and that then popular disgust will proceed to acts of violence. Hence the formation of the Committee is necessary to bring revolutionaries, royalists and clericals, to their proper place as minorities.

EMPIRE'S UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Indian delegates to the Universities Congress have selected Sir Thomas Holland to represent India on the Central Bureau, consisting of seven representatives of the British and Irish, and seven of the Overseas, Universities.

"AN ERA OF GOOD-WILL."

Mr. Lloyd George on the Political Outlook.

GOOD TRADE PROSPECTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

Speaking at the Mansion House, to-night, Mr. Lloyd George said he believed that the international situation had never been better. When he addressed a similar gathering in 1911, the outlook was anxious. He was glad that that disturbing element in foreign relations, the Morocco question, had been settled satisfactorily to all, leaving nothing to rankle.

An era of good-will, said Mr. Lloyd George, had begun. The situation was good and improving and there was nothing in the foreign outlook to create uneasiness. There was a growing desire on the part of the nations to be on good terms, which must promote the confidence and enterprise essential to commercial prosperity here, and in every other land.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech was delivered at the Bankers' dinner. At the outset he dwelt on the unequalled prosperity of trade, which was based on sound healthy circumstances, and was, therefore, likely to endure. Experts informed him that the trade barometer was set at fair, here and abroad. The vitality and soundness of our trade was such that his anticipations of injury by the coal strike were not realised. The temporary injury had already been overcome. He did not anticipate any further overpowering labour trouble.

LATER.

The Governor of the Bank of England said that the feeling of insecurity concerning the future of home investments continued. It was impossible to injure one portion of the community without the rest suffering. The brewing and landed interests had, of recent years, been subjected to special taxation, yet they were not alone hit. The largest depreciation in the securities of the Birkbeck Bank was in brewery investments, namely, four hundred thousand pounds. The catastrophe in the north of England of a similar depreciation was averted with difficulty last August. The depreciation of Consols demanded the serious attention of the Government. It was the payment of death duties, totalling 129 millions in six years, that had forced down gilt-edged securities. In conclusion he stated that the general trade outlook of the Empire was good.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. Lloyd George's Threat to Passive Resisters.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, addressed a great meeting at Kennington on the Insurance Act. He received an ovation.

An incident occurred, when the Chancellor was entering the stage-door. His hat was hit by a youth, who exclaimed "I have done what I wanted, and laid him out." The Chancellor was not affected and smiled at the incident.

In his speech, Mr. Lloyd George said he did not pretend that the Insurance Act was the millennium, but it brought it nearer. He was not afraid of passive resistance. If the Tories persuaded their friends to break the law they would soon have a splendid non-contributory scheme—(applause). There were at present 9,500,000 members of approved societies—(cheers).

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Evidences of Incendiary Campaign.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Matches and rags soaked in oil and chemicals have been found in pillar-boxes at Liverpool. The authorities believe that it is the work of Suffragists.

The *Daily Express* states that Mr. McKenna found a vessel containing explosives in his room at the Home Office yesterday morning. This is also attributed to Suffragists.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. McKenna denies that any explosives were found in his room at the Home Office.

LATER.

It appears that a dark powder was found in Mr. McKenna's room at the Home Office. The powder was harmless, and the police regard the matter as a joke.

A night watchman discovered two well-dressed women near Mr. Harcourt's mansion at Nuneham. One, who was arrested, had in her possession methylated spirit and tow.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Prime Minister and Female Suffrage.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the Opposition amendment to the Franchise Bill was rejected by 290 votes to 218, and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Balfour's criticism of the Government's attitude on female suffrage, dismissed as altogether improbable, the hypothesis that the House was likely to reverse its previous rejection of female suffrage.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

World's Record at 1,200 Yds.

LONDON, JULY 12.

At Bisley, to-day, England won the Elcho Shield with a score of 1,687. Scotland made 1,634, and Ireland 1,631.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the King's Norton competition at Bisley, to-day, Mortimer, of Canada, and Henry, of Ulster, using Ross rifles, both scored 73 out of a possible 75.

This is a world's record at 1,200 yards.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

LISBON, JULY 13.

A band of Royalists appeared at Delas, twelve miles from Lisbon, and cut the telegraphs. A number were arrested and quantities of weapons and munitions were seized.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

New Governor for the Bakhtiaris.

SIND MERCHANTS COMPLAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JULY 13.

Sardar Jeng has been appointed Governor of Behbehan with full authority over the Bakhtiari country. The Imperial Bank of Persia has advanced him £7,000 to enable him to maintain order.

TEHERAN, JULY 13.

Persia has agreed to increase the Persian Cossack force at Tabriz to 700, with two additional Russian officers, upon the understanding that the Cossacks remain subordinate to the Ministry of War.

The notification of Persia's assent expresses the hope that Russia will now withdraw the occupying force from Tabriz.

STATE OF SOUTHERN ROADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 13.

The merchants of Shikarpur, Sind, who are engaged in trade with Southern Persia, complain that the roads there are still unsafe, that robbery continues and consequently trade is suffering severely. Although they had agreed to the proposal of the British Consul at Bunder Abbas to arrange large caravans at intervals of one month, and had given notice sometime ahead so as to facilitate the arranging of escorts, their goods are still lying at Bunder Abbas. No arrangements seem to have been made for escorts.

They accordingly have asked the assistance of the Karachi Chamber in this matter. That body has represented the situation to the Government of India urging that the Home Government might be moved to take every step to end the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs in Southern Persia.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Series of American Successes.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 12.

In the final of the running broad jump, Gutterson of America was first, his distance being 7·60 metres.

The 110-metres hurdles was won by Kelly of America in 15 1-10th seconds.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 13.

The result of the 400 metres race is :—

Redpath, (America)	1
Braun, (Germany)	2
Lindburg, (America)	3

They were only separated by inches at the finish. Time, 48 2-10th seconds, a record. The race was run between strings.

STOCKHOLM. JULY 13.

The 3,000 metres team race was won easily by America, with Sweden and Britain second and third.

The Epee (individual) contest was won by a Belgian.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 14.

During the preliminary heats of the 400 metres swimming, free style, Hodgson, of Canada, beat the world's record, his time being 5 min., 25 2-5th secs.

In the final of the 100 metres back stroke, Hebner, of America, won in 1 min. 21 1-5th secs.

In the final of the water polo, England beat Austria by eight goals to nil.

THE DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the Davis cup competition to-day, Dixon and Barrett beat Gobert and Laurentz by 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the qualifying round for the Davis Cup, Dixon beat Gobert by 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. Britain now meets America.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Sussex has beaten Gloucestershire, at Brighton, by an innings and 46 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Leicestershire at Leicester, by 40 runs.

LONDON JULY 13.

Northants beat Somerest, at Northampton, by ten wickets.

Eton beat Harrow, at Lord's, by six wickets.

The match between the Gentlemen and Players at the Oval was drawn.

Yorkshire beat Kent, at Tunbridge Wells by an innings and 45 runs.

The match between Lancashire and Notts was drawn, Lancashire leading on the first innings.

The Australians drew their game against Scotland at Glasgow.

ULSTER DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Ulster Orangemen, celebrating the 12th of July, marched, 60,000 strong, from Belfast to White Abbey, in spite of a downpour of rain. A resolution against Home Rule was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. F. E. Smith, addressing the Ulstermen, said the bargain over Home Rule was corrupt and abominable. If he were an Ulster Protestant, he would sooner be ruled by the Sultan of Turkey than by Mr. Devlin.

THE STRIKE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Asquith, to-day, held a private conference on the situation regarding the Devonport strike.

GERMAN AIRSHIP RECORD.

HAMBURG, JULY 13.

The airship "Victoria Luise" has made a record trip over-sea, covering four hundred miles.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

LONDON, JULY 12.

The British North Borneo Company has issued £500,000 of 4½ per cent. mortgage debentures at 95.

A TERRIBLE BLUE-BOOK.

Charges against Peru Rubber Growers.

UNTHINKABLE ATROCITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A blue-book has been issued containing Sir Roger Casement's report of the most barbarous cruelties perpetrated on natives of the British West Indies collecting rubber in Peru. He alleges that the wholesale flogging of labourers, including women and children, with tapir-hide thongs takes place, and that ears, arms and legs are cut off. He also reports cases of the pouring of kerosine on men and women and then the burning of them, and mentions other unthinkable atrocities.

CANADA AND DEFENCE.

Satisfactory Progress of Conference.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Canadian representatives again conferred with the Defence Committee to-day. The progress made is described as most satisfactory.

The King and Queen, to-day, entertained Mr. Borden, and other Canadians to lunch at Buckingham Palace. The guests included Mr. Asquith, Cabinet Ministers and Lord Strathcona.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Indian Budget will be introduced in the House of Commons on the 30th instant.

MADRAS FORESTS INQUIRY.

Evidence Taken in the Villages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

The Forest Committee returned last night to Nellore from the interior. Leaving Nellore on the 7th instant, they visited some reserves on their way and heard the representations of the villagers, and at Podelakur they made a day's halt. On the 8th inst. Dachur, 34 miles from Nellore, was reached. Here more local and foreign kancha and reserves were inspected, as also some reserves of shortiemdars. At Dachur, villagers from a radius of 30 or 34 miles were present, and the Committee accordingly examined select representatives on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant. The villagers presented to the secretary petitions complaining of various difficulties in forest administration, which bore heavily upon them. The villagers particularly complained about the forest guards. Some ryots asked that their sheikdas should be restored, while a few dwelt at some length upon the trouble and annoyance they were put to on account of reserves in the midst of cultivated areas. The villagers expressed willingness to pay the revenue that was now being derived from these areas, if Government would do away with those reserves.

NEW DISTRICT IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 13.

It is reported that sanction has been received for the formation of the new Nawabshah district, out of the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts in Sind. The new district is likely to come into existence in November next. It will comprise practically the area now in charge of the Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal, and will be in charge of a Collector and District Magistrate, with headquarters at Nawabshah, a railway station about midway between Hyderabad and Sukkur. Building operations for the new civil station at Nawabshah are well ahead.

THE LATE MR. MALABARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

The *Tribune* has a leading article and notes on the late Mr. Malabari, giving interesting personal reminiscences. In referring to his great philanthropy and services to social reform, it recalls his habits of seclusion and his extensive personal influence always exercised for good. It was at Mr. Malabari's house in the Fort, Bombay, that the late Lord Randolph Churchill met a number of Indian gentlemen.

SALT CONSUMPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The total consumption of salt in Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Burma during April, May and June was 12,577 thousands of maunds or an increase of 476 thousands of maunds compared with previous years, and the total revenue was Rs. 1,26,11,000, or an increase of Rs. 2,34,000. The rates of duty varied in different periods, but was stationary in Burma, being one rupee per maund during the whole period.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Mr. S. Finney, member of the Railway Board, will leave Simla on tour by the end of September.

SAIDPUR, JULY 13.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the E. B. S. Railway wires from Saidpur :—

Owing to heavy rain the bridge at mile 127—14 to 15 between Shampur and Rungpur has become unsafe for the passage of trains and the transhipment of passengers is necessary.

CHARGE AGAINST MRS. THORPE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 13.

Mrs. M. Thorpe left to-day for Bombay to answer the charge of cheating brought against her a the instance of the proprietors of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Statement of Chinese Policy.

MORE FIGHTING AT LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong states that at noon on Friday a rumour purporting to be of Tibetan origin was circulated there to the effect that the Tibetan forces in Lhassa had surrendered for want of ammunition and supplies, but the report was unconfirmed.

The *Government Gazette* of Peking says the Cabinet Ministers have decided on three policies in regard to Tibet: (1) that Tibet be divided into provinces with commissioners in charge, (2) that the Governor of Szechuen shall be instructed to station a strong force of troops at strategic points near Tachien Lu, and (3) that the Dalai Lama's ecclesiastical powers be restored to him.

The total strength of Szechuen troops despatched to Tibet up to June 16th is 12,500.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The Darjeeling correspondent of the *Pioneer* mentions the curious rumour that Dorjieff has reappeared in Tibet. If such be the case, he must have made a record journey from Russia; where he was last heard of some weeks ago.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The *Pioneer* says: The Dalai Lama is reported to be moving shortly to Kangma, but reports as to his turning back are discredited.

Severe fighting is reported to be in progress between the Chinese and the Tibetans at Lhassa. This report is confirmed.

The Dalai Lama's followers are urging him to proceed to the scene of operations, and His Holiness has proceeded to Tuna, a stage beyond Pharijong, where he is awaiting an armed escort, which has been promised him from Lhassa.

EURASIAN EDUCATION.

Retirement of Experienced Worker.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

The *Madras Mail* writes :—Now that the education of the Eurasians and the domiciled European community is about to enter on a new phase, and endeavours are being made to secure for it the high reputation it once enjoyed in India, it is sad to learn that one of the oldest and most experienced of those, who have taken part in the education of the community is forced by advancing age and considerations of health to leave the country. We refer to the Rev. A. H. Hilldesley, M.A., who, a few days ago, relinquished the Principalship of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, a post he has filled with great credit to himself and benefit to the Asylum for nearly a quarter of a century. The departure at this time of such an educationist is a loss, not only to the Punjab, but to the domiciled community of the whole of India. As an Anglo-Indian educationist, the Rev. Mr. Hilldesly will take rank among such well-known men as the late Dr. G. U. Pope, the late Dr. S. Slater, the late Rev. A.W. Atkinson, Mr. Sykes of Lucknow, Mr. Stokes of Mussoorie, Mr. Carter of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, and Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, who still presides over the destinies of the Calcutta La Martiniere and is a prominent figure in the present movement for improving European education in India.

THE NEW DELHI.

Reduction of Temporary Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The *Pioneer* writes :—"Misapprehension appears to exist as to the temporary works that are in progress at Delhi, statements having recently appeared that work upon the quarters for European clerks had been suspended. As a matter of fact, the building of quarters for clerks and residences for officers does not form part of the present programme of temporary works to be completed before next cold weather. No work upon them has ever been started, although materials were collected for some of the residences, when it was originally proposed to erect these. The intention is that European officers and subordinates shall be accommodated for next winter in buildings available in the Civil Lines or in tents."

It is understood that Mr. Lancester is in agreement with the other town-planners in the general laying-out of the new Delhi. Details will be settled later on.

ANTHRAX IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 13.

Captain W. I. Macaulay, Divisional Veterinary Officer, Maymyo, has proceeded to Bhamo, where there has been an outbreak of anthrax, and will return to head-quarters on completion of special duty.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 13.

The complete tour programme of Sir Harvey Adamson is now settled. He leaves Rangoon on July 25th for Prome, which he leaves for Meiktila on the 28th and arrives at Meiktila on August 5th; thence he leaves for Mandalay, where His Honour remains until the 15th August returning to Maymyo on the 16th.

The services of Lieutenant Caldecott, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from August 12th.

CONFERENCE AT PURI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PURI, JULY 14.

The second All India Srivaishnava Conference has held its sittings for four days at Puri under the presidency of His Holiness Pratbad Bhayankar Anantachari of Conjeeverum. More than one thousand delegates and about three thousand visitors took part in the deliberations. Among the visitors were Mr. Justice Woodroff of Calcutta, and Mr. Ramaballabhas Mishra, Magistrate, Puri. The Conference resolved to open a Srivaishnava Mahavidyalaya at Puri during next cold weather. The appeals for funds were responded to liberally, and about Rs. 6,000 were promised and paid on the spot.

THE ASSAMESE RIOT.

Police Resisted with Gun-fire.

OFFICER WOUNDED BY TRIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, JULY 13.

The following is the official version of the affair at Jagatai :—

An attempt was made by the police to execute a warrant for the production of a boy, said to have been detained by Dayananda, the head of a branch of the Arunachal Asram near Maulvi Bazar, the issue of warrant having been obtained by the boy's brother. The police were resisted, and armed police were then sent to effect the search. They were also resisted by the inhabitants of the Asram who, it is stated, fired guns. The police had to retire after firing with buck shot on the rioters, Mr. Beaumont, Assistant Superintendent of Police, being wounded with a trident.

Subsequently on the 8th, the Deputy Commissioner, with a force of military police and armed police, surrounded the Asram, the inmates of which refused to surrender, although given the opportunity. The police on being further resisted used the butts of their rifles only and arrested every one in the Asram, there being no loss of life. The women arrested have all been released, as also the men who were only visitors to the Asram, The others are being detained. Those wounded, either by gun shot on the 6th or in the scuffle of the 8th, are under medical treatment.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT,

Crouching Sportsman Taken for a Pig.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

An unfortunate shooting accident is reported from Saugor Island (at the mouth of the Ganges), in which a European engineer named Easton lost his life yesterday.

A party of five officers from the tugs "Retriever" and "Industry" went out shooting pig on Saugor Island. Towards evening the party separated. Easton, the third engineer of the "Retriever," was stalking a pig through the jungle. He was crouching down, when Macaulay and Pascoe, chief and second officers of the same tug, came upon him mistaking him for a pig. They fired, and both bullets entered Easton's body. The wounds proved fatal, and Easton expired without recovering consciousness.

The deceased was sixty-three years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

OLD CLIFTONIANS' DINNER.

Successful Function at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Old Cliftonians mustered strong at the Jubilee Dinner of Clifton College held here to-night.

Mr. S. Finney, member of the Railway Board, and once an international half-back, presided, and the following twenty-three other old Cliftonians also attended:—Brigadier General Lean, C. B.; Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, C.S.I.; Mr. E. Cotes; Col. B. W. Marlow; Lieut.-Col. Carnegy; Major-General Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I.; C.I.E.; Major Priestley; Lieut-Col. White; Mr. J. C. Shorrock; Major G. T. Birdwood; Mr. O. V. Bosanquet; Major L. C. Jones; the Rev. O. Younghusband; Mr. J. H. Cox; Major Souter; Mr. J. Coates; Major Fitzerald; Mr. H. G. Stokes; Capt. S. Morton; Captain Dunlop; Mr. A. C. McWatters; Mr. J. F. Mackain; and Mr. A. F. Joseph.

Speaking at the dinner, Mr. Finney gave interesting reminiscences of the school, and claimed that distinguished Cliftonians were to be found in every profession and in every country.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

Recommendation of Karachi Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 13.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has addrssed a long letter to the Government of India with the object of propounding a solution of the railway finance problem.

The substance of the Chamber's recommendation is contained in the following paragraph: —"My Committee are most strongly of opinion that the Indian Railway Finance Committee's recommendation of an annual grant of £12,500,000 should be acted upon in full; that if the Government of India are unable to obtain this sum from surplus revenue and loans at 3 1-2 per cent., then Government should at once face the situation and borrow at the market rate of the day, but on no account delay railway construction in the hope of obtaining cheaper money at some future date, and lastly, as a temporary measure and in order to make up for lost time, Government should utilise a substantial portion of their present cash balance of seventeen millions in London by converting £315,000 of it into an Indian sterling loan for the improvement and extension of Indian railways.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

In the review just published of the Punjab sanitary administration report, the Lieutnant-Governor, while regretting the comparative increase in deaths from plague in 1911, gives prominence to experiments successfully tried with two new preventives, namely, the internal and external use of iodine, carried out by the Salvation Army, and the method of exterminating rats by blowing *bhusa* (chaff) smoke into their holes.

ELECTRICITY FOR LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

The Lahore Electric Supply Company, the progress of which has been hampered by the English strikes, is expected to provide a limited supply of current to the civil station and city early in August, if shippers do not fail again.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6).

EN PASSANT.

Tod Sloan, the noted American jockey, has recently raised a nest of hornets about his ears by criticising in no uncompromising terms, the quality of British riding as demonstrated in the recent Derby. Among others the rider of the King's horse feels himself particularly aggrieved, for it was implied that with better riding Pintadeau might have come into the third place. It would seem that Sloan's views, in a general way, on inefficiency or present day skill in our jockeys, are by no means founded on mere assumption. It is pointed out by the racing expert of a leading society journal that the mere balancing of one's self on the withers of a horse after the revolutionising style of the jockey named will not be of much service unless other details of the art are equally in evidence. This authority chiefly deprecates the apparent relinquishment of previous methods of training infielders, which, as he puts it, is the result of considering a jockey mades if he, with a liberal apprentice allowance, succeeds in winning a race. Lord Lonsdale, whose opinion in all sporting questions comes with the weight of intelligence and authority, while, seemingly admitting that British jockeys must own to some extent the impeachment, deplores the necessity of recourse to the style introduced by the American. He briefly compares that method with the orthodox style of the near past, and, in this connection, cites the combination of grace, judgment and skill of that well-known rider of a by-gone era Mornington Cannon. Those of us who can go back to anything like intimacy with the racing of, say, 40 years ago, will grasp the simile. One might almost say that the comparison might appear to be as between the real and the mock in horsemanship. The animal has come to be considered a mere machine in the hands of the trainer, and an ounce given away is begrudged while pounds were considered of little importance in the days when horse racing was rather sport than speculation. As the achievements of Archer, Cannon, and other celebrities of their ilk, are passing beyond the memory of the present generation so may the methods of to-day become old-fashioned in the experience of the near future, and give way to more startling innovations from the restless land of the great West. The canvas on our walls, heirlooms to be, will suggest to posterity that even professional riding depended at one time on the man rather than on the automaton.

According to the testimony of an East-end Clergyman (the Rev. Lionel Lewis of St. Mark's, Whitechapel) a veritable reign of terror, has been established in connection with the present dock strike, to combat which, he avers, the police protection afforded to the would-be workers is not of any far-reaching benefit. The police are chiefly told off to guard convoys while the non-Unionist, or other out of sympathy with the strike who has a desire to work has to face hordes of "hooligans", and the myrmidons of leaders, without help in case of brutal attack, which has been common. A side issue of the agitation is the "boycotting" of tradespeople who have even in the most insignificant way afforded aid to the authorities responsible for the transport of goods. Those who have sent supplies to workers, (even a man who lent a hammer for the purpose of repairing the wheel of a convoy cart), have come under the ban of sympathisers with the strikers who, in the main, are the regular customers of establishments in the affected districts. The prominence of a some-time resident in India, in connection with the strike, is another example of the truism of the saying that the world is small after all. Father Hopkins who stepped upon the public platform to throw in his weight of influence with the Sailor's and Fireman's Union against the strike is of the calibre that establishes a powerful personality anywhere and at all times and from some personal knowledge of him, when in the zenith of his fame at Calcutta, I can quite understand that he upset the equilibrium of dissentients by the power of his oratory directed against their methods. Twenty years or more have gone by since the time when he brought to the knowledge of the public that a sailor's life on the wind-jammer of those times was not altogether a carreer of peace and plenty. And the mooring of the large number of these vessels for long periods meant the discharge of seamen, who, as long as their wages lasted, were the prey of crimps, while too often afterwards their only resource became the workhouse or jail. The rescue work instituted by this, then young and enthusiastic, River Chaplain, as Father Hopkins was called, was a splendid effort, accomplished in the face of pecuniary difficulties, and opposition, where there should have been co-operation in shipmasters, which would have deterred any but the odd man of the thousand, which this worker proved to be. Father Hopkins combined with his marvellous gift of oratory, those qualities that invariably attract the manliness in the man. He was a trained boxer, as more than one ruffian found to his cost, and a brilliant musician, which added no little to the entertaining features of the home which he maintained by his own exertions on the banks of the Hooghly at Garden Reach. The more open opposition of detractors failed to affect his efforts and the single attempt of secret calumny eventually supervening left his withers unwrung to the last.

Yet, in this, as in many other serious problems of our every-day existence, the humorous side has shown itself, the subject here being the arch-agitator Ben Tillett who was the recipient of a bogus letter from Lord Devonport, in turn supposed to have received a threat from the other to shoot him. The letter regretted inability of the nobleman to meet Mr. Tillett, at present, but when such a meeting did take place he would horsewhip him for a mischievous scoundrel. Mr. Ben Tillett, receiving the letter in good faith, wrote to Lord Devonport and named three spots where he would be on the morrow to settle the matter "with nature's weapons", and as he told the crowd of strikers, believing the letter which he read out to be genuine, he intended to keep the appointment. The end of the matter seems to have come in a telegram from Lord Devonport disclaiming any correspondence "with the person named, or any of his colleagues," which to the man of the ordinary sporting mind would have been sufficient. But the repudiation of a gentleman is not sufficient for men like Mr. Ben Tillett, whose last opinion expressed on the matter is that he believed the letter to be genuine "as the writing is very like the way Devonport signs his name." Most of us will be inclined to pity the gumption of the men with a leader of this ilk, as one pities the starving families—the innocent victims of the greatest domestic crime on record.

Neither lawyers or doctors agree, the former because it would not pay them to, the latter for reasons that vary and supervene according to experience. But with regard to the faculty, the law has recently decided that a difference of opinion, or system, in treatment does not endow either of the dissentients with license to apply the epithet "quack" one to the other, especially when the means of ventilation is an official organ of the profession. Dr. Bashford and the responsible staff of the "British Medical Journal", as publishers of the libel, are poorer by the round sum of £2,000, not a great sum perhaps if the number of persons morally involved in their connection with, and assumed countenance of, the articles are taken into account. The libelled Doctor Bell, a man of nearly seventy, gave up the knife in the treatment of cancer many years ago, and has since confined himself to internal methods, including dieting. In connection with the latter he had condemned meat as a fruitful source of the disease. Dr. Bashford, who, it is stated, incidentally, never operated himself, maintained with more zeal than discretion, as the evidence shows, that surgery could alone be depended on. The weight of evidence, given by some of the most eminent practitioners of the day, undoubtedly ranged on the side of the surgeons, but not all the skill of that great advocate, Mr. Duke, K. C., for the defendants could not convince the Lord Chief Justice that even had Dr. Bell, as it was urged, extravagantly advertised his views in lectures, books and the public Press, there was any justification in impugning him as an "impostor" and "quack", who had exploited the fears of the public. This latter charge the Chief Justice stigmatised as the most disgraceful charge it would be possible to conceive against a medical man.

The leader in Thursday's "Gazette," on the coming in of the now celebrated Insurance scheme, will be generally admitted a reasonable argument on the several points it touches upon. Some scheme of the kind was becoming inevitable and the more one looks upon it as an experiment, the more justification there appears to be that its inception should be through the brains of a "whole hogger," who believes in no compromise short of what may result from proved impracticability in results. Mr. Lloyd George, though exercising a free hand in this terribly advanced piece of Social legislation, has not had a super-abundance of help from his colleagues in the propagation of his mission.

The majority of his fellows holding the more important portfolios, have had as much as they could do to attend to their own immediate business, which, in many respects, has been running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. Then, as has been pointed out in a leading London daily, there is the fact that this eminent Chancellor stands in the peculiar position (that is peculiar if the original expectations in the Government are taken into note) of being the only real Radical in the Cabinet. Lord Morley and Mr. Harcourt, by the same authority, represent the Gladstonian form of Liberalism, and Mr. John Burns' remains an unclassified quantity. The rest are more or less tinged with the ideals of Imperialism, which is more pronounced in those who previously stood for modified Conservatism, the principles of which still leaven their less out-spoken views. There are numerous signs that the rift within the lute cannot be a negligible probability much longer. The Labour section have for some time shewn signs of restlessness, which has hitherto been controlled through the personality of Mr. Lloyd George, who, however, could not add to his existing influence with his colleagues that element of sympathy with the strikers that would have been suggested by the type of official interference advocated in some quarters. It is not easy to decide what the result of a general election would be except that neither party would come in with the guarantee of a working majority. With Tariff Reform in the foreground, a Unionist coalition (otherwise probable) is out of the question. The early future will come face to face with the existence of a divided party on Labour questions. Erstwhile the term "Independent Labour" as applied to a section of Parliamentarians held a meaning that will now endow the individual voter of the coming era, who in an increasing proportion is becoming heartily sick of the tyranny of Trade Unionism.

LE TATILLON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Household Fly and Disease.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to invite the attention of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, particularly Drs. Sukhia, Master and Jehangbir to your Editorial on the above subject published in to-day's issue. I agree with you that the common or household fly is not only the disturber of our slumbers on a hot day and a nauseating object when it settles on our food, but is one of the active agents in the dissemination of disease and one, therefore, of the greatest dangers to human life. You add that the remarkable advance recently made in the science of bacteriology and epidemiology has enabled us to realize that the domestic fly is one of "Mankind's worst enemies" and carries the germ of cholera and probably also enteric and that there is no limit to the harm that may be caused by a single fly. The fly, as you say, breeds in filth and refuse, and if there were no evil conditions in human surroundings, there would be no flies; for it lays its eggs chiefly or only in the refuse which man provides for it either directly or through his domestic animals.

Such being the case, it passes my comprehension how the authorities have allowed a cow-shed, which is not free from filth and refuse, to be located near an important Hospital like the Arthur Road Hospital. Its presence in the locality is undesirable, in as much as it becomes the breeding place of a great swarm of flies. All who have visited the hospital for one reason or other have at certain specified times discovered that it is infested with myriods of flies which settle not only on the patients, causing them the greatest annoyance and nausea but also on milk and other articles of food used by them. Moreover there are two swamps near the hospital and these also may be the breeding places of mosquito larvæ which may become dangerous to the inmates of the hospital. Some enquiry ought to be made in this direction to enable the authorities to consider whether the cow-shed should not be removed from the vicinity of the hospital. I would suggest that all cow-sheds for dairy purposes be examined. Now that attention has been drawn by you to the fact that flies carry the germs of cholera and other epidemic diseases it behoves our Civic Fathers to make a thorough investigation into this matter with a view to see that the stables and cow-sheds do not become the breeding places of flies. I think they do.

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, July 13.

An Appeal for the Sailors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Would you kindly make known through your columns that an appeal is being made on behalf of the sailors visiting Bombay to make their church and club (the Seamen's Institute) situated immediately opposite the dock gates a little more comfortable?

The Seamen's Institute provides a most necessary need in Bombay, and is under the auspices of the "Missions to Seamen," which Society has branches all over the world.

The institute, in addition to the church, where men of all denominations are welcome, and the services in which are attended by a considerable number of sailors, consists of residential quarters on the upper floor for the chaplain-in-charge, and on the ground floor there are billiard and reading-rooms where papers free of charge and temperance refreshments at cost price are provided.

Nearly 17,000 sailors of all nationalities used the institute last year.

To make the institute more attractive we want to put in electric fans and lights. The cost of the installation will approximately amount to Rs. 3,000, and if any of your readers will help us in either collecting this sum or contributing themselves, they will be aiding a really good cause.

Those people, who know the locality in which the Institute is situated, will appreciate the improvement in conditions both in the church and the club, which will result from the effort we are making in trying to render the spare time the sailor has to spend ashore in Bombay a little more congenial.

(Sd.) W. C. SYMES.
(Sd.) F. L. SPROTT.
(Sd.) A. F. LOVEY.
(Sd.) E. A. STORRS FOX.

Special Committee of the Seamen's Institute.
Bombay, July 13.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

Sir John and Lady Hewett will be entertained at a garden party at Allahabad by the landholders of Agra Province, and receive a farewell address from them on the 31st of July. On the same day, the Lieut-Governor will open the new road at Johnstonegunj, constructed under the City Improvement Trust scheme.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The Allahabad High Court will close for the long vacation on the 9th of August, and will reopen on the 19th of October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

86th Carnatic Infantry.—Major H. W. Heffernan, Double Company Commander, 79th Carnatic Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel W. H. W. Mercer appointed Commandant.

Staff.—Captain W. B. Eddowes, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class Pachmarhi, vice Captain F. W. Greatwood vacated.

64th Pioneers—Captain R. Mackie, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major S. M. Rice, seconded.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Captain H B. Skinner, 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from 13th July or date of availing himself of it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Brahmin Clerk's Breach of Trust.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal preferred by Shrinivas Narsinh Payti, late account clerk, Police Headquarters, Bijapur.

The petitioner was charged with one Sheikh Mirza Abbas Baig, a sub inspector of police, in charge of the Police Account office, Bijapur, with having committed criminal breach of trust in regard to certain moneys and with falsifying accounts.

The Sessions Judge, Bijapur, acquitted and discharged Sheikh Mirja, and convicted the petitioner and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge, in convicting the accused, observed that Shrinivas was a Brahmin clerk of a high degree of education and intelligence, while Sheikh Mirza, the Sub-Inspector, was a persioned Subedar. His duties, apart from parades, were entirely clerical, and he could not even read Canarese, the language in which all the accounts and records of that office were kept. He was unsuited to the appointment and no degree of effective supervision could be expected from him.

Up to the 14th November, 1911, everything proceeded regularly and in order. But from that date Shrinivas ceased to balance the day-book daily, while Sheikh Mirza ceased to verify and sign the amount of the daily balance. This state of things continued till the 6th of January. On this day Sheikh Mirza totalled the cost and found a deficit of Rs. 64-7-3.

Shrinivas admitted making the recoveries and stated that he did not credit them, because he was ordered by Sheikh Mirza not to do so. In this connection the Sessions Judge thought it doubtful whether a man of Shrinivas' intelligence would deliberately put himself within a few paces of a felon's cell to oblige Sheikh Mirza, and found that no hypothesis would cover the facts. Their lordships, after carefully reviewing the facts of the case confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

BREACH OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit brought by Kaderbhai Essaji Vagri, against Ismailji Mulla Shaikbhai and others, in which he claimed Rs. 35,000 as damages for breach of a partnership contract.

The plaintiff entered into a partnership contract with the defendants, under which the defendants were to provide him with funds to the extent of 35, to 40 thousand rupees to start a new iron business. The plaintiff was not to subscribe any capital. The partnership was to be for five years certain. While the partnership deed was being prepared, the defendants gave notice to the plaintiff that they did not intend to carry on business with him, and inserted a notice in the papers to that effect. The reasons alleged were that it had come to the knowledge of the defendants that the plaintiff was not an honest man, that he was in debt and had Small Causes Court decrees standing against him.

The defendants contended that no contract had been broken and relied on section 39 of the Contract Act.

His lordship in disposing of the suit said that he did not think that section 29 of the Contract Act had any application to a contract of this nature, but that under section 253 clause, 9, where a partnership had been entered for a fixed term, no partner could, during such term, retire except with the consent of all parties or by the order of the court. His lordship held that it was reasonable to presume that a certain amount of profit would have accrued to the partnership and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 1,500 as damages, which his lordship thought would do ample justice to the plaintiff.

STORY OF PARSI TRAINER.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal filed by Bai Serinbai, widow of one Jamsetji Sorabji, in which she prayed the court to reverse the order of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who had awarded four bungalows and certain lands at Khandalla which she claimed as the property of her late husband, to Narayandas Thackersy Moolji, the Receiver appointed by the Bombay High Court to manage the estate of the late Lakhmidas Walji.

It was stated that Lakhmidas was on friendly terms with Jamsetji who was originally a stable lad. Lakhmidas started him in life as a trainer and horse dealer. Later on, it was alleged that Jamsetji acquired considerable influence over Lakhmidas.

The question for the court to decide was whether the deceased Jamsetji Sorabji was merely a binami purchaser on behalf of Lakhmidas or not.

Their lordships answered the question in the affirmative, as they could not explain why a wealthy Bhatia should have been so extraordinarily generous to a man of different race and different social standing. Jamsetji did not possess in 1894 and 1896 such large sums of money as would enable him to buy these lands and bungalows.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

SPITEFUL TREATMENT OF A GIRL.

Mr. J. D. Dixit, Sessions Judge of Thana, disposed of an appeal presented by Krishnabai Durgabai, a minor, and her mother Durgabai, against the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. M. S. Jaykar, First Class Magistrate, Kolaba.

The facts as appear from the Sessions Judge's judgment are, that the accused No. 1, an unmarried Brahmin girl, of about 15, was staying at the house of one Ramchandra Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, the complainant in the case. Ramchandra is an employe in the Audit Office of the G. I. P. Railway, and an agent of the Oriental Life Insurance Company. He is a married man with a family. While the girl was staying at his house he took her to theatres, cinematograph performances and other places of amusement. He also had her photographed with ornaments belonging to his wife, making the girl understand that her photo was being taken to enable him to secure a suitable husband for her. Eventually he made improper proposals to her. The girl resented this and left his house and went to stay at the house of one Ketker, her cousin. Ramchandra made various attempts to induce the girl to return to his house. Failing in his attempts he went to the girl's mother at Neral and misrepresenting the facts to her got her to write a letter to Ketker asking him to send the girl back to Ramchandra. The girl having explained the conduct of Ramchandra to her cousin, he refused to let her go to the complainant's house. Ramchandra then went to Neral and brought the mother, accused No. 2, to Bombay, and in her presence and with the assistance of certain Mahomedan budmashes carried the girl forcibly to his house. When the girl met her mother, she explained in detail the conduct of Ramchandra, and the mother and girl at once went back to Ketkar. Ramchandra then got alarmed and went to Ketkar's superior and asked him to influence Ketkar not to take any steps against him, but at the same time made certain scandalous allegations against Ketkar and the girl. Ramchandra finally as a compensation for having defamed Ketkar and the girl paid Rs. 200, and the matter ended. The complainant, however, after three months, gave a notice to the girl in English asking her to return the ornaments which, he alleged, were allowed to remain on her person after the photograph was taken. He subsequently lodged a complaint against the girl and her mother for criminal breach of trust in respect of those ornaments.

Mr. Jaykar convicted the girl and her mother and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a fortnight.

The Sessions Judge, Thana, in disposing of the appeal said that the complainant did not come to court with clean hands. His conduct from beginning to end was suspicious. He posed as a friend of the family. He was not a philanthropist or moralist though he made many pretensions to be such. The Judge held that the prosecution was malicious and instituted out of spite towards accused No. 1, who revealed the complainant's misdeeds and his malignant intentions towards her which humiliated him in society and compelled him to pay damages of Rs. 200. He reversed the convictions and sentences and ordered the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Pandya Dhula with the murder of his mistress, Jaibai, a Mahar woman, aged about thirty.

It was alleged that the deceased had been with the accused for the last eight months. The accused did no work, but lived on the earnings of the deceased. They had a quarrel on Friday night, and the accused is alleged to have stabbed her with a pen-knife in the abdomen and in the neck. Information was given to the police and they found the deceased lying on a mat and the accused holding her head on his lap. He was arrested and his clothes were found to be saturated with blood. He pointed out the pen-knife to the police in a sweeper's gally.

As the Coroner's inquest had not been completed, a remand was granted.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of cheating preferred against Guru Sahimul, a merchant of Mainpur, by Heralal Mitra, manager of the Krishna Company, Limited, Bombay.

The complaint was that the accused wired to the complainant to buy one hundred bales of cotton. The telegram was in the name of Munalal Narayendas, a well known merchant of Mainpur. The cotton was purchased and as the accused had not send the margin money the complainant suffered a loss. It was Munlal's name that induced the complainant to enter into the transaction, otherwise he would not have purchased the cotton.

The accused pleaded that he was Munlal's brother and was authorised by him to send the wire. The transaction was repudiated because it was not carried out at the rate mentioned in the telegram. On a previous occasion the complainant had prosecuted another merchant under similar circumstances, and the charge was dismissed by the trying magistrate.

The magistrate dismissed the complaint without framing a charge against the accused.

CONTRABAND MEAT.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kassim Mohidin, a butcher, was charged with importing 64 lbs. of bad mutton into Bombay in contravention of section 412 (1) of the Municipal Act.

The accused was attached to the Municipal Slaughter House in Bandra, and knew the rule which prohibited importation of mutton into Bombay, which was other than the flesh of animals slaughtered within the limits of the Slaughter Yard. The accused had killed two animals out side the slaughter-yard and packing it in a gunny bag had brought it to Colaba by train.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25 or in default of payment of the fine to one week's simple imprisonment.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

At the Morgue, yesterday evening, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, opened an inquiry touching the deaths of Vambley David (50), a Madrasi Christian, and a Christian woman named Mary (35).

The evidence showed that the deceased Vambley was in the employ of Mr. A. M. Simpson, electrical engineer, residing at Watson's Hotel. There were constant quarrels between Vambley and Mary who was his mistress and both were addicted to drink. On Saturday afternoon, Vambley went to Mr. Simpson's room and took away his rifle, saying it was wanted by Mr. Simson. Yesterday about twelve noon, Joti Bala, a bullock-cart driver, while proceeding along Clark Road, heard the report of a gun and on turning round he saw the deceased Mary struggling. He then saw Vambley move a few paces backward and shoot himself. Messrs. H. H. Lilley and E. D. Jenkyns, who were at the time passing in their motor-car, saw the dead bodies, stopped the car and afterwards informed the police. Superintendent Meyers immediately went to the scene, and had Mary, who was dead, removed to the Morgue. Vambley, who was still alive, was ordered to be removed to the hospital, but before he reached there he died.

Mr. Simpson, in his evidence, said that the deceased Vamley had access to his ammunition and knew how to handle fire-arms.

The jury returned a verdict that Vambley committed suicide after shooting Mary.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	14	12	10 p.m.	0	15
Suez.........	14	12	0 p.m.	2	12

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (28-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk, (15-5-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz Mohammerah Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams in cipher or Code Language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Turkish route to Bagdad interrupted beyond Amarah (13-7-12).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th July, 1912.

155. Instructions—A lecture will be delivered by an Officer, R. G. A., in the R. G. A. Lecture Room, Colaba, on Tuesday, 16th July, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Subject.—Port War Station and Examination Service.

Mufti may be worn.

Officers and members of Volunteer units are invited to be present.

157. Meeting—A meeting for all members of the Corps will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, 18th July, 1912, at 9 p.m.

Every member is particularly requested to attend.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Poor Performance of the Warwicks.

R. WARWICKS 1; BOMBAY ACHLETIC 0.

The Warwicks managed to annex another two points in their Harwood League fixture on Saturday, but in spite of that fact they gave a very disappointing exhibition, for which spectators found it difficult to account. They were playing against the Bombay Athletic, a team which has shown disappointing form this year, and had they been playing anything like their ordinary game, would have won easily. However, playing a listeless dilatory game, with forwards, whose shooting was weak in the extreme, they gave a very uninteresting afternoon's play, but managed to win by the only goal of the match. The Bombay Athletic Club did little to put any life into the play, and the spectators generally were not sorry when the game was over.

The Warwickshires had a good many chances early in the game, but the only good shot was one by Hillier. This the new Athletic goal-keeper saved well. After this the game became more even, although it continued to be more in favour of the soldiers than of their opponents. Stroud, who was giving one of the regular Warwick backs a rest, nearly let the Athletic in by miskicking, and with Walker saving well once or twice at the other end there was no score at the interval.

The game continued in very similar fashion during the second half, with the exception that the soldiers did more pressing than in the first half, and scored after about fifteen minutes through Watson, who headed in a centre from Parkes. Final score :—

R. Warwicks 1
Bombay Athletic 0

Teams :—

Royal Warwickshires.—Goal, Smart; backs, Stroud and Bench; half-backs, Jarons, Heath and Turnell; forwards, Parkes, Watson, Winspur, Hillier and Westall.

Bombay Athletic.—Goal Walker; backs, Barnard and Chapman; half-backs, Foskett, H. Templeton and Wilkie; forwards, T. Brewin, F. Rockley, G. Brewin, Woodford and Hyde.

Referee.—Mr. Ashenhurst.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	6	5	1	0	16	3	11
R. A. Temperance ...	5	3	1	1	8	5	7
R. G. Artillery ...	5	2	2	1	9	6	6
Bombay Gymkhana...	5	2	1	2	8	5	5
Byculla M.I.... ...	5	1	2	2	4	6	4
Hornets	5	2	0	3	4	13	4
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	5	1	0	4	6	12	2

PROGRAMME (Second half).

JULY.
Wednesday 24th—R. G. A. vs. Warwicks
Friday 26th—Byculla M. I. vs. Hornets.
Saturday 27th—Gymkhana vs. R. A. T. A.
Monday 29th—B. A. C. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Tuesday 30th—Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.
Wednesday 31st—Warwicks vs. R. A. T. A.

AUGUST.
Friday 2nd—B. A. C. vs. Hornets
Saturday 3rd—W Byculla M I vs. Y. M. C. A.
Monday 5th—Gymkhana vs. Hornets
Tuesday 6th—Warwicks vs. Y. M. C. A.
Wednesday 7th—R. G. A. vs. Bombay Athletics
Friday 9th—R. A. T. A. vs. Byculla M. I.
Saturday 10th—Warwicks vs. Hornets.
Monday 12th—Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
Tuesday 13th—Bombay Athletic vs. R. A. T. A.
Wednesday 14th—R. G. A. vs. Byculla.
Friday 16th—Y. M. C. A. vs. Hornets
Saturday 17th—Warwicks vs. Gymkhana
Monday 19th—Bombay Athletics vs. Byculla
Tuesday 20th—R. G. A. vs. R. A. T. A.
Wednesday 21st—Gymkhana vs. Byculla
Friday 23rd—Warwicks vs. B. A. C.
Saturday 24th—R. G. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Monday 26th—R. A. T. A. vs. Hornets
Tuesday 27th—Warwicks vs. Byculla
Wednesday 28th—Gymkhana vs. B. A. C.
Friday 30th—R. G. A. vs. Hornets
Saturday 31st—R. A. T. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.

I. F. A. SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

In the second round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competetion, the Customs met Bristol United. The Customs after a one-sided affair beat their opponents by 2 goals to love. The Customs goal-keeper had nothing to do. Galbraith and Hylands scored the goals.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Baronet.

The Bombay Gymkhana played the first match this season on Saturday last when they met the Baronet Club, one of the oldest cricket clubs in the city and sustained a defeat at their hands by the narrow margin of twenty-two runs. The match which had to be played on the Marine Lines maidan owing to the continued wet condition of the Gymkhana pitch was somewhat dull at the start, but it provided some very keen and enjoyable sport at a later stage of the game. The wicket was wet and played very slow and consequently the Gymkhana going in to bat only made 89, M. F. Nicholson being the top scorer with 24 to his credit. The Baronet Club replied with a total of 111, to which Elchidana contributed 44. It was in fact a bowlers' wicket on which the batsmen, with the exception of the two players mentioned, could not do much. Notwithstanding the assistance rendered by the wicket, Hallile and, Madon deserve great credit for securing the very fine analyses of 8 for 43 and 6 for 23. The former's was by far the better effort of the two, as while the Gymkhana took the field the wicket had considerably improved and did not assist the bowlers quite so much as at the beginning. Halliley broke in at a nice pace from both sides and the balls with which he completely beat Elchidana and Driver, both of them representative Parsi players, were almost unplayable. Madon also bowled in an excellent manner, maintaining a grand length throughout and early sending in a loose delivery. Though he does not possess quite the deadly breaks of his compatriots, Warden or Bulsara, he has an effective leg break and his attack shows a marked improvement this year.

The Gymkhana going in to bat did not start well, losing six wickets for 49 and but for the stand made for the seventh wicket which added 29 to the total, the score would have been smaller still. Nicholson played a sound game and was unfortunately stumped when he appeared to be quite set. The Baronet Club opened well, scoring 57 for the loss of one wicket. The third wicket was down for a total of 80, when a rot set in, which, had not Chinoy and Madon hit out at the end, would have been complete. As it was, the last seven wickets realised only 31 and the innings concluded with the total at 111, leaving the team victors by 22 runs. Elchidana's was the best batting display of the day. Playing in an easy style he knocked up 44, his innings being unmarred by a single chance, and his total including three 4's and one 6. The scores :

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt. Arundell, c Marzban, b Parekh	...	10
E. L. Sale, b Madon	...	2
T. H. Watts, c Marzban, b Madon	...	2
W. S. Halliley, b Madon	...	4
F. M. Nicholson, st Chinoy, b Wacha	...	24
F. L. Sprott (Capt), c Chinoy, b Madon	...	0
E. E. Coombs, c Nagporewalla, b Parekh	...	8
E. J. Bunbury, c Parekh, b Wacha	...	10
Capt. Wagstaff, not out	...	5
E. C. Reid, l b w b Madon	...	4
F. J. Clarke, c Elchidana, b Madon	...	2
Extras	...	18
Total	...	89

BARONET C. C.

P. C. Paghdiwaila, run out	...	22
J. Elchidana, b Halliley	...	44
D. D. Driver, b Halliley	...	1
M. D. Parekh, c and b Halliley	...	7
R. Marzban, c Watts, b Halliley	...	2
R. D. Writer, c Halliley, b Mark	...	4
S. C. Nagporewalla, c Nicholson, b. Halliley	...	1
H. Bhapoo, c Clarke, b Halliley	...	2
P. J. Chinoy, c Sprott, b Halliley	...	10
M. B. Wacha, b Halliley	...	0
S. F. Madon, not out	...	9
Extras	...	9
Total	...	111

BOWLING ANALYSES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
M. D. Parekh ...	11	31	1	2
S. F. Madon ...	15	23	4	6
W. B. Wacha ...	6	17	0	2

BARONET C. C.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
F. J. Clarke ...	13	31	3	1
W. S. Halliley ...	15	43	4	8
E. E. Coombs ...	5	24	0	0
M. F. Nicholson ...	3	6	0	0

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. MILITARY OFFICERS.

Played on the Marine Lines on Sunday. Scores :—

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Sub. Lt. Milne-Henderson, l-b-w Halliley		18
Asst. Engr. Bishop Drake, c Col. Vaughan, b Halliley	...	4
Ch. Engr. Sharvell, b Dormer...	...	5
Lieut. Turbett, b Halliley	...	5
Lieut. Marsden, b Dormer	...	0
Engr. Collins, c Walcott, b Gibson	...	31
Sub. Lt. Osborne-Smith, c Wagstaff, b Gibson	...	18
Ch. Engr. Robertson, b Halliley	...	11
Lieut. Lane, not out...	...	2
Engr. Wood, run out...	...	0
Asst. Engr. Greenlees, b Halliley	...	2
Extras	...	9
Total	...	105

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Halliley	11·4	3	35	5
Dormer	7	1	22	2
Onslaw	7	0	24	0
Gibson	6	1	15	2

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Capt. Boulth, l-b-w Turbett	...	2
Lt. Montgomery, b Turbett	...	58
Capt. Wagstaff, l-b-w Osborne Smith	...	29
Lt. Halliley, b Robertson	...	18
Col. Vaughan, b Osborne Smith	...	5
Capt. Arundell, c Henderson, b Osborne Smith	...	0
Lt. Noyes, b Osborne Smith	...	0
Mr. Walcott, b Osborne Smith	...	5
Lt. Gibsou, c Marsden, b Turbett	...	9
Lt. Onslow, st Henderson, b Turbett	...	9
Lt. Dormer, not out ...	...	1
Extras	...	10
Total	...	146

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turbett	10½	2	32	4
Collings	11	0	52	0
Osborne-Smith ...	10	1	29	5
Robertson	6	0	23	1

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

Played on the Oval on Saturday. Scores :—

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Asst. Engr. Bishop Drake, b Paterson	...	1
Ch. Engr. Sharvell, l b w	...	31
Lieut. Tutbett, c Patterson, b Wood	...	24
Comdr. Vines, b Wood	...	3
Lieut. Marsden c Alcock, b Wood	...	4
Engr. Collins, b Wheeler	...	32
Sub. Lt. Osborne Smith, b Murray	...	3
Ch. Engr. Robertson, b Wood	...	1
Lieut. Lane, c and b Murray	...	10
Sub. Lt. Gray not out	...	7
Sub. Lt. Briard run out	...	0
Extras	...	4
Total	...	120.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Alcock	5	0	29	0
Patterson	5	1	14	1
Murray	12½	2	35	2
Wood	11	1	36	5
Wheeler	1	0	2	1

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Curtis, run out	...	0
Alcock, b Collins	...	8
Dracott, c Marsden, b Turbett	...	12
Patterson S, b Turbett	...	3
Murray F, b Collins	...	9
Wheeler, b Collins	...	2
Tuffield, b Turbett	...	4
Easdon, b Turbett	...	0
Murray M, not out	...	15
Wood, b Turbett	...	4
Patterson J, b Collins	...	0
Extras	...	6
Total	...	61

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turbett	13	4	28	5
Collins	12·1	3	27	4

IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. GRINDLAY GROOM.

This match was played on Marine Lines on Saturday and resulted in a win for Grindday Groom by 37 runs :—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST—Mistri, b Marathe 19; D'Souza, c Prabbawalker, b Marathe 9; Writer, c Marathe, b Chandarana jr 11; Grant, c Chandarana, sr b Marathe 0; Driver, b Chandarana, sr 5; Davar, b Chandarana sr 0; Shapurji, b Chandarana, sr 5; Limjee, b Chandarana sr 5; Unwalla, not out 10; Motiwalla, b Chandarana sr 4; Dajee, l b w b Chandarana sr 4; extras 4; total—76.

GRINDLAY GROOM—Prabbawalker, b Mistri 15; Sorabji c Writer b Limjee 21; Chandarana jr c D'Souza b Limjee 0; Marathe, c Grant b Mistri 0; Bharucha D D, b Mistri 0; Kent, c D'Souza b Limjee 0; Byramjee, c Motiwalla b Mistri 2; Desai, b Limjee 0; Bharucha, D D b Limjee 0; Chandarana, sr c Writer b Mistri 1; Wadekar, not out 0; extra 0, total—39.

P. & O. vs. CURRENCY OFFICE.

A cricket match was played between the Paper Currency Office Cricket Club and P. and O. Cricket Club at the Oval on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Paper Currency Office Cricket Club by 54 runs. The following is the score :—

P. & O.—Pai, b Daruwala 28; Gajanan, b Daruwala 6; Collyer, b Elavia 1; Pearce, b Elavia 0; Kendall, b Elavia 2; Barnes, b Elavia 0; D'Souza, not out 7; Paes, b Daruwala 0; Lecky, b Daruwala 0; Pereira, b Elavia 0; Joshi, b Elavia 0; Extras 18—total 62.

PAPER CURRENCY—S N Mehta, b Paes 8; N M Mistry, b Paes 3; S M Sautock retired 29; D F Daruwala, run out 17; C R Turner, b Pai 0; A Sequeira, not out 35; N A Mowdawala, b Collyer 6; Elavia, not out 6; B B Bhedwar, R C Engineer and K E Kumana to bat; Extras 12; total—116.

LAWN TENNIS.

Sind Championship Tournament.

Prospectuses have been issued of the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament which will be held on the courts of the Karachi Gymkhana from the 12th to 17th August inclusive. Drawings will take place on August 10th. The tournament this year has been thrown open to all amateurs in India, "who are commissioned naval or military officers or members of clubs approved by the Committee." The events include gentlemen's singles championship, gentlemen's doubles championship, and mixed doubles championship. Intending competitors should communicate with Mr. Hugh G. Cocke, Hon. Secretary, Karachi Gymkhana.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 14.

Drawings for the Polo Tournament took place this morning, and they are as follows: The 2nd Sappers and Miners play the Mysore Siledar Horse, and the 7th Hussars' "B" team meet Mysore Imperial Service Lancers to-morrow. On Wednesday, the 7th Hussars' "A" team play the winners of the first game, and the 20th Deccan Horse play the winners of the second game. The final takes place on Friday.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 14.

The decision to have two extra days' racing has been altered in favor of only one day (the 25th), but the programmes of the four regular days will have an extra race each as follows: 16th July a pony scurry, 3 furlongs (13 entries); 11th a high weight handicap for horses that have not won Rs. 1,000 on the flat since March 1910, 6 furlongs (17 entries); 20th. a handicap for horses which have not won Rs. 2,000 and over since March 1910, 5 furlongs (entries close on 18) 23rd, selling handicap for horses to be sold for Rs. 1,200, 5 furlongs (14 entries.)

MERIMÉE'S LETTERS.

I.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA).

THE epistolary style is a delicate art. It has characterized French literature, and has given it all its charm. The letters of Sevigné and Voltaire enjoy a world-wide repute. The masters of Romanticism have given us letters but lately. The scandalous nature of George Sand's letters interest us. But Hugo's are a deception. They all bear a common character. He who writes them is their only hero. He speaks but of himself, of events of his home life, his romances, his plays, where in he unbosoms himself, or his vanity flows over. What gives them a documentary value detracts from their art value. Vigny's letters so charming, and which do him so much honour, are hardly devoid of the defect of being wholly personal. To this Merimée alone stands an exception. He liked to write letters. Lucky, he did. They contain some of his best pages. All his recognised merits are to be found in them: originality, irony, sobriety, and a correct style. Besides, these letters bring to light the man that he was, and discover certain aspects of his nature which he strove to veil, and which were the best. Little by little there comes out a portrait very different to what Merimee himself had accredited, at the cost of a long patience and a sustained application. We are given to picturing

THE AUTHOR'S PERSON

after his productions, and in the likeness of his heroes. This great display of perversity Merimée delighted in in his novelettes cannot fail to impress the credulous reader. He knows it, and is near regretting it. He sets down his vanity to pass for a very wicked man. He tells us somewhere with evident satisfaction the story of a lady who being obliged to travel with him in a coach sent him a deputation with a view to requesting him to spare her. The attitude which he chose for himself in the world went to confirm people in their bad opinion. All those not admitted to his intimacy, and who met him at salons carried the same souvenir that of a most disagreeable gentleman, a cold rallier, scoffing to impertinence and joking to bad taste. This Merimee, sceptic and cynic, strong-minded, and hard-hearted, is the very Merimée of "Letters to Panizzi." It was with regard to the sale of certain papers of Stendhal, a French literateur of note—that Merimée had to enter into correspondence with the principal librarian of the British Museum. Herein he displays a taste for incongruities, and a derision of religious things. There is no scandalous suit on the horizon, no turpitude in the chronicle of the fashionable world, but Merimée directly regales his correspondent with it. He does not miss an occasion to exhale his hate of the devout, the clerical set and the obstinate old Infallible of the Vatican, Pius IX. But what is of interest in these letters is the large curiosity of the writer for all sorts of questions, which ordinarily disturbs but little those who profess to be pure artists. Panizzi serves as an intermediary between

FRANCE AND ENGLAND

for certain diplomatic negociations. Merimée is senator, an intimate friend at the Tuileries, and political matters fill up the correspondence. His standpoint is determined by his favourable or unfavourable situation, one party disclosing to him the state of affairs, and another shutting him off it. The ferment of minds, the anonymous movement of ideas eluded his grasp. He is many a time deceived, and often his forecasts fail, but is there any one who always foresees with certainty? It is all the politics of the Second Empire which he unveils to us such as the enlightened servants of the regime, and the disinterested friends of the sovereign were able to face. These are the incidents of European life appreciated as they turn up. These are the actors of the international drama Pius IX and Victor-Emmanuel, Mazzini and Garibaldi, Cavour, Lord Palmerston, Thiers, Bismarck, characterized by traits which, if not exact, are clear and striking. Merimée was much esteemed by the Emperor, who saw in him specially the talented man and the amiable scholar. In the confidence of the Empress he stood very high. He was able to advise boldly at times, and to detect sore secrets. The correspondence opens at the time of the departure of the Army of Italy under a shower of flowers, the people's enthusiasm being high. It closes with the disasters of the Prussian War. It is a story of the Second Empire, written from day to day, by a free and thoughtful mind, attentive to the problems of Government, of diplomacy, and of war. There's the serious side of the epoch. Would you see its frivolous phase? It lies in the taste for pleasure to an eminent degree. The Society of

THE SECOND EMPIRE

has for that been much declaimed against. Unable to reconstitute the old French Society on the lines of its aristocratic conception of life, it adopted its giddiness, its insouciance, a sort of folly, the rage of diverting itself. To organise a court of love was the worldly and archæologic fancy of the Empress. Merimée was its Secretary, and it is under this title he addresses its "President." He writes to her in the style of the "Cour d'amour," in a prose wholly enamelled with madrigals. There is in him the clever-minded worldling, fertile in resources for all sorts of futilities, the organiser of charades for the use of sovereigns in turn, the impresario of the theatre at Compiegne. In matters of fancy dress ball he makes a capital adviser. He has but to see the colour of a dress, and the shape of a bonnet to say how the two would harmonise with the beauty of the one who would wear them. On occasions he can create a toggery. But that is nothing to the charm which ladies find in his conversation. They appreciate more in him the talent he has of saying shocking things with decency and courtesy. In his letters that he addresses to Mrs. Senior he delights in terrifying her Anglican and Puritan timidities. He discourses learnedly on the organisation of the menage a trois—three leading a married life—in Spain; according to which what may be but an usage elsewhere, is beyond the Pyrenees, an institution. He dwells again on the advantage of the Spanish custom, where the child borne by a young girl of good family is sent to some nobleman to be brought up with care. Were his letters to Mrs. Senior but full of such gentillesse they would only contribute feebly to making of him a man of tact. Luckily we see in them that shade of delicate sensibility, of pretty intimacy, of confidence and of melancholy which constitute the charm of the letters he addresses to ladies.

NO LADIES, NO TALK

is a recognised fact. Talk is due to them, and is to last as long as their reign. It being a question of paying homage to them, men have been careful to carry epistolary art to perfection. They have striven to find subjects that may interest or amuse those who read them. Some piece of news of public life, petty particulars of private life, society scandals, art criticism, but they specially draw on their imagination, and think more of the "how" than of the "what" they are going to say. Less absent than men by the exigencies of exterior life, women have a taste for the problems of the mind. In their honour and on their account are men's feelings reviewed and analysed, for so great is the essential difference between the two natures that, almost on all points, their way of thinking and feeling is different to men's. If we have a chimerical corner in us hid from the railleries of the positive society, it causes us no blush before our romantic confidants. We make them so much the more willingly a part of our dreams that there is none however delicious but they share it. If some deception has left in us its bitterness, some suffering its pang we do not affect to be careless and strong before them, but lend ourselves to the sweet comfort of being pitied. As soon as they divine that there is grief to be consoled, all their pity is awakened, and their sensibility troubled. They are never more near to loving us. Now in the sympathy which draws us to a woman, there always enters a little of the desire of loving and of being loved. A feeling which has not the indiscreet violence, and the absorbing tyranny of passion, but at the same time light and lively akin to friendship with its steadiness, and yet which is love all the same—a love of the head wherein imagination is concerned rather than the heart—leaving to the mind its liberty while whetting its finesse, such is the bipartite feeling of real tenderness and of literary gallantry, that Merimée seems to have felt for his

"AMI FEMININ," HIS INCONNUE.

In these "Letters to an Unknown," he sounds the sentimental and romantic note, and they stand to-day as one of the nicest specimens of this kind of writing. The air of enigma, and the something mysterious that the Inconnue took care to wrap herself in make a part of her charm. That is how she piqued Merimée's curiosity, interested him and secured him. He reproaches her devilish coquestry, the pleasure she takes in desiring what she has decided to refuse, the law she imposes on herself every time she yields to being good and gracious to be revenged by some roguish trick, the art in fact of tormenting. At times he is irritated, moved to anger, and to spiteful words. Now, the coquetry is wished for, the enigma concerted, and the grand indifferent airs studied. From the time their relations begin, the Inconnue assumes an attitude of coldness, of irony, of insurmountable pride, and of disdain. She labours to comform herself to it, and succeeds with effort. She is methodically capricious, learnedly bizarre, laboriously naughty. This artifice of conduct and of language is wholly characteristic. It is not significant of a certain turn of mind only, but denotes an ideal forged by degrees by dint of reading. Merimée's correspondent has read much. She knows Greek too. There is a bit of blue-stockingism in her case, as much as is necessary to complete the charm of a feminine mnid, and to display the distinction of nature.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Are They Improperly Dressed in India?

A correspondent writes to the "Indian Volunteering Record."—

It will be remembered that orders were issued by the Government of India in 1910, requiring Volunteer Officers "in possession of a full dress and mess dress uniform, prescribed in paragraphs 171 to 185, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, to wear such uniform on all occasions when officers of the Regular Forces wear full dress or mess dress, under the provisions of the King's Regulation." The issue of these orders has had the effect of inducing certain Corps to invest in some kind of a full dress, and there is reason to fear that the result is likely to be a return to the unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed previous to 1890.

Up to that time, each Corps was at liberty to have a full dress and mess dress of any pattern it liked. When an officer was transferred from one part of the country to another, his uniforms were of no further use to him, and, if he was keen enough to join the Corps in his new station, it meant the expenditure of a considerable sum on new uniforms. To obviate this and other inconveniences arising from diversity of uniforms, it was decided that each branch of the Indian Volunteer Force should be dressed in a universal pattern uniform. In the Volunteer Regulations issued in 1901, para. 320, it will be found that "in the case of Corps able to afford two uniforms, one working and the other for full dress purposes, the colour of the latter shall be :—Light Horse and Artillery, blue, Engineers and Rifles (including Mounted Rifles), red." The only two Corps that were allowed to retain a special uniform were the Madras Guards and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Corps.

So strictly was this regulation enforced, that a case occurred in which a Corps wearing a drab full dress similar to the Frontier Force uniform was refused permission to retain it, the argument that all the officers had it being met by the reply that the intention was to protect future "entrants" from having to invest in a full dress which would not be of use elsewhere. Details of the uniforms were given, and in the case of Corps required to wear red, the British Infantry pattern was prescribed, with the exception that silver lace and buttons were substituted for gold. This simplified matters very considerably for all concerned especially the tailors who were thoroughly familiar with the details of the British infantry pattern.

Gradually, however, the object with which these regulations were framed seems to have been lost sight of, for in the current issue of the Volunteer Regulations it will be seen that, at all events in the case of infantry corps, considerable latitude is allowed in the selection of a full dress uniform. Uniforms of a special pattern are prescribed for the Madras Guards and for the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles; for all other Rifle Corps, the scarlet British infantry pattern is prescribed, but, unfortunately, there is a proviso that "Corps which desire it may, with the approval of the Divisional Commander, adopt drab instead of scarlet as the colour of their full-dress." To make matters worse, no universal pattern of drab full-dress is prescribed. The result may well be the gradual introduction of a variety of patterns, some of which may be described as "fancy-dress." For example, the writer has heard of one Corps that has recently decided on having a drab full-dress with "black" belts, notwithstanding that brown leather belts, are distinctly prescribed in the dress regulations for all infantry corps other than the Madras Volunteer Guards. The reason assigned is that the Corps in question is a Rifle Corps, but that is a designation given to all infanrty volunteers to distinguish them from other branches of the force. For the same reason, another Corps, in defiance of the regulations, has adopted green facings for its mess dress. Certain other Corps, too, have been designing special patterns for themselves.

The matter is one deserving the attention of the Inspector-General of Volunteers. On the whole there is much to be said in favour of a universal pattern for all corps in India, and the scarlet full-dress has many advantages. For one thing it can always be obtained of the same shade whereas drab broad-cloth or serge can never be matched exactly. It has often been found impossible to get two pieces exactly alike. Moreover, scarlet uniforms being more in demand are, if anything, cheaper than drab trimmed with silk and Mohair braid. Such uniforms are required only for wear at levees, durbars, etc., and need not necessarily match the uniform of the rank-and-file. In any case, whatever may be said of the respective merits of scarlet and drab, it seems desirable to either withdraw the permission given in the last sentence of para. 176 of the Volunteer Regulations or to prescribe a universal pattern for all Corps which wish to adopt a drab full-dress uniform. The special uniform prescribed for the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, in para. 178, would do very well, but it would be an improvement to have scarlet collar and cuffs. This combination looks very well in a full-dress uniform, and would, moreover, be in keeping with the prescribed mess-dress.

THE office of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India at Dhanbaid remained closed on Thursday, out of respect for the memory of Mr. W. H. Pickering, late Chief Inspector of Mines in India, who was killed in the Denaby mine disaster. The Indian staff of the office resolved to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

The Duke of Rutland gave notice that on July 10 he would call attention in the House of Lords to the returns recently given in the Press of the motor traffic in London and the casualties resulting therefrom, and ask the Government whether it is their intention soon to introduce legislation dealing with the whole subject of mechanically-propelled vehicles throughout the country.

A lecture on "Woman and Futurism" delivered in Paris by Mme. Valentine de Saint-Point under the patronage of M. Marinetti, the high priest of "futurism," ended in a regular melee. The advanced feminist views of the lecturer were not to the liking of everybody present, and soon interruptions were shouted from all parts of the hall. At the end of the lecture one of the interrupters was allowed on to the stage to answer Mme. Valentine de Saint-Point, but hardly had he begun to speak when he was seen to leap back, into the auditorium and violently assault a spectator. It seems that the latter had shouted a Latin quotation beginning "anima," which the speaker had understood as "animal." Meanwhile a vehement altercation was going on between M. Marinetti and a spectator in the gallery, and presently something like a free fight broke out in the body of the hall. The meeting broke up in uproar, some of the spectators having to be separated by Municipal Guards.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

Decrease of Rain Expected in Gujarat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The monsoon has extended over Gujarat and Sind into the eastern districts of Baluchistan, but has weakened materially in North Rajputana, the Punjab plains and in the north-west of the United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far as Karachi, local in South-East Madras, the Madras Coast North and the Central Provinces; nearly general in Central India, Rajputana, and Gujarat; local in East Baluchistan, and the North-West Frontier Province; nearly general in the east of the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma, while there have been a few falls in Upper Burma.

Principal amounts:—Karwar and Cochim, each; one inch; Jagdalpur and Mangalore, each one and a half; Bhuj, two; Deesa, one; Kotah and Mount Abu, each three; Karachi, a half; Murree, one; Allahabad, three; Gorakhpore, one; Patna, two; Hazaribagh, False Point, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh and Cuttagong, each one and a half; Dinajpur, and Darjeeling, each one; Saillong and Dhubri, each two; Cherrapunji, five; Toungoo and Victoria Point, each four; Diamond Island, Moulmein, Mergui, and Port Blair, each one and a half; and Rangoon, two.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Rainfall due to the Arabian sea current has decreased generally except in Gujarat, where it has been locally heavy. The Bay current has also given much less rain in North-East India, and this may be due to the feeble depression in the Bay, of which there are now indications.

There have been a few falls in south-east Madras. Rainfall has been local on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Mysore, and South Hyderabad. In Gujarat rainfall has been nearly general, in South Rajputana and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, local; in the south of the United Provinces, nearly general; in Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, local; in Lower Burma, general.

The principal amounts are:—Ratnagiri and Karwa, one and a half inches; Mangalore, two; Nowgong, one and a half; Dwarka, six; Bhuj, two; Murree, and Jhansi, one and a half; Darbhanga, Berampore False Point, Lushio, Bassein and Port Blair each one; Akyab, three.

Forecast: Decrease of rainfall in Gujarat.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The chief feature in the weather conditions of the past week has been the extension of the monsoon into the United Provinces and East and North Punjab. The Arabian Sea current gave good rain in the Central Provinces on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and also occasioned rainfall during the week in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the south of the Bombay Presidency, the Deccan and Hyderabad. The rainfall due to the Bay monsoon decreased in Burma, and North-East India on the 7th and very little rain fell in Bengal on the 8th, but the rainfall increased in these regions on the 9th and was again widespread on the 10th. The rainfall of the past week thus shows a decided improvement on that of the previous week. The temperature, was unusually high at the beginning of the week over a large area comprising the Punjab, East Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, but as the rainfall increased the temperature fell and by the end of the week had become normal over the greater part of the country.

The rainfall of the week was either normal or in excess except in Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the plains of North-West India, Central India, West Berar, the Bombay Presidency, Deccan and Madras South-East. In Assam and Bihar, the rainfall was twice the normal amount. The seasonal rainfall up-to-date is in excess only in Malabar. It is normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir, Gujarat and the Konkan, and in defect elsewhere, the deficiency ranging between 8 and 9 inches in the Central Provinces, West Orissa and the Bay islands.

KARACHI, JULY 13.

Good rain fell here last light, with much thunder and lightning.

The steamer "Harpenden," Captain A. G. Cormack, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, reports having encountered heavy weather, high sea, and violent rain squalls.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corp'ig. Total 1910.	Corp'ig. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·14	15·15	29·29	21·52

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 14th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	0	19	95

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauge during the week ended on Saturday (8 a. m.), 6th June, 1912:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandra	15 8	Nardana	5 50
Panjoo	15 18	Surat	9 16
Vaitarni	16 94	Kim	7 52
Palghat	15 58	Kosumba	4 76
Gholvad	15 72	Rajpardi	6 84
Daman	17 12	Broach	8 53
Bulsar	16 67	Malsar	... ...
Naosari	10 50	Dabhoi	6 15
Bardoli	12 39	Baroda	6 24
Nandarbar	2 90	Sinor	8 46

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Mahmadabad	2 3	Limkhera	5 78
Ahmadabad	2 65	Dohad	4 48
Viramgam	4 1	Amargarh	5 10
Patri	4 55	Ratlam	2 85
Gwalior	1 95	Nagda	3 99
Godhra	6 38		

KOTAH DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 29th June to 8-30 a.m Saturday the 6th July, 1912:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Alot	1 78	Gangapur	0 78
Pachpahar	0 23	Hindaun City	0 36
Kotah	1 49	Bayana	0 15
Indargarh	1 33	Bharatpur	0 8

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere except at Multan where they are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ambala and damper at Sirsa. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·34", Allahabad 2·55" and Jhansi 0·68". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Karachi has had ·55", Kotah 2·58" and Ajmer 0·11". Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. The air is generally damper than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect expect at Karachi; night temperature is also below normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and local rain in west Central India; Bhuj has had 2·37". Dwarka 0·11", Deesa 1·10", Ahmedabad 0·23", Surat 0·34", and Isadore 0·73". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts; Saugor has had 0·50", Hoshangabad 0·19", and Jubbulpore 0·29". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the Southern districts. Maximum temperature is in defect at Saugor and Jubbulpore and normal or in excess at other stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·49", Ratnagiri 0·75", Mormugao 0·15" and Karwar 0·90". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

COTTON IN THE C. P.

Chief Commissioner's Review.

A resolution of the Central Provinces administration says:—

The cotton crop of 1910-11 was both short in quantity and late in harvesting: the season of 1911-12 was generally favourable, the crop was a fine one, more especially in Nagpur, Wardha, and East Berar, harvesting began at the normal date, and a great deal of the important second picking and some of the third was safely gathered before the rain which fell in the last week of November and which would otherwise have done very considerable damage. Under such conditions for the last two cotton harvests, it follows that factory business for the year 1911, affected only by the shortages and not by the lateness of the 1910-11 crop and provided early with ample material from the 1911-12 crop, was generally brisk.

This expansion of business is not shown in the actual addition of 22 factories to the register, which as usual, except for 5 new factories opened in Yeotmal, only represents already existing factories brought for the first time under the provisions of the Act. But it is to be seen in the rise of the number of factories actually working from 353 to 363—a figure which would have been higher still but for pooling arrangements by which owners combined to keep certain factories shut down. The Commissioner, Berar, however, remarks that the result of a recent civil suit in the Akola courts has shown mill-owners that this arrangement cannot be worked safely, and it is possible that it may not be attempted in future. The expansion also appears in an increase of 2,400 in the total number of operatives employed: the increase is particularly noticeable in Amraoti, Wardha and Nimar, some of the factories in the two latter districts working by day and night shifts. The Jubbulpore District alone shows a falling off in numbers, but this was consequent on a considerable closing down of operations in the Government Gun Carriage Factory, which resulted in the dismissal of a number of workmen. Wages continued to rule high everywhere, and complaints are general of the difficulty of recruiting new labour at reasonable rates. One manager reports that the slightest interference with his operatives leads to a crop of desertions, work being easy enough to obtain elsewhere. There is no doubt that labour, both skilled and unskilled, has never been in a stronger or more prosperous position in these Provinces.

It is not satisfactory, in view of the comments made in this connection in last year's Resolution, to note that the punishments awarded by Magistrates for offences against the Act are still generally regarded as being inadequate. A fine of Rs. 5 for the illegal employment of children is on the face of it absurd, and when subordinate Magistrates, before whom prosecutions under the Factories Act are usually conducted, take such an obviously inappropriate view of the gravity of such offences, their errors of judgment should be duly noticed by the District Magistrates.

The fact that only 22 prosecutions in all were instituted during the year lends force to these remarks, which, however, find no echo in any other report. The Chief Commissioner trusts that careful attention will be directed to the point and that any difficulty militating against the proper prosecution of offences under the Factories Act will be brought to notice.

The number of inspections made, though again hampered by the intermittent working of factories, rose to 1,593, of which the full-time Inspectors were responsible for 613. Mr. Powell was very energetic and made special arrangements for surprise visits, which, for the detection of certain offences, are probably the only visits of any value. He cites, for example, two instances of children being hurried off the premises as he entered them; had these inspections been expected, the children would certainly not have been seen at all.

The more inspections can be left to the expert full-time Inspector the better, but the time has not yet come when magisterial inspections can safely be dispensed with, and it is satisfactory to note that Magistrates in general seem to be fully alive to their responsibilities in this direction.

While the total number of accidents fell to 167, the fatal and serious accidents, unfortunately show a proportionately large rise from 1 and 38 in 1910 to 12 and 50 in 1911. All accidents were promptly enquired into, and of those that proved fatal, some were due to pure mishap, such as falling from a girder, and others to negligence on the part of the workmen concerned. In only one case, that of an operative who, while attending to belting in loose clothing, was caught by the line shaft and killed, was the accident attributed to negligence on the part of the manager: a prosecution was instituted in this case which was still proceeding at the close of the year.

This is the last report which will deal with the working of factories under the Act of 1881. The next report will review their working partly under the old Act and partly under the Act of 1911, which comes into force on the 1st July, 1912. The reports for 1911 give general expression to the expectations that have been formed of the great improvement to be effected by the introduction of the new Act, and it is to be hoped that these expectations will be fulfilled. But it may not be out of place to remark that no legislation, however perfectly devised to that end, can in itself secure such improvement, which can only be attained by the judicious administration of the Act by those responsible for seeing its provisions carried out. Instructions are being separately issued for the working of the new Act, and with the help of these, it is hoped, that its introduction will lead to a practical raising of the general standard of factory working for which there is still considerable scope.

THE NATIONS' NAVIES.

The return showing ships, built and building, for the eight principal sea Powers on March 31 last, usually associated with the name of the late Sir Charles Dilke, has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper [127]. As compared with the relative totals in the return issued in May 1911, Great Britain has made a net gain of two in her battleship strength; Germany a net gain of one, and the United States a net gain of two. Whereas, therefore, we had fifty-three battleships to the sixty-one of the two next strongest Powers, we now have fifty-five to their sixty-four. On the other hand, the number of ships building for each of the three Powers remains precisely the same. As compared with the Triple Alliance, the British superiority is two ships, as compared with one ship a year ago, but the building list shows that the three Powers have one more ship in hand than was the case then. There is an improvement to be noted in the position of France relative to Austria-Hungary and Italy, for she has now twenty-one battleships to their twenty, the figures twelve months ago being seventeen and twenty respectively. In regard to cruisers, for the first time since the return has been issued there are no armoured cruisers building for any of the fleets, apart from the large, fast battle cruisers of the Dreadnought era. In protected cruisers of the second class, both Great Britain and Germany have added two vessels to their respective totals. There is a notable change in the nominal tables of British and German destroyers, due principally to the removal of the older British vessels. Whereas the figures in 1911 were 177 for the former and ninety-two for the latter, they now stand at 178 and 109 respectively. In the list of submarines, Great Britain still maintains her lead over all Powers, but the German total has increased from eight to thirteen. There are also thirteen German submarines building, and it is added that further numbers are uncertain.

Major E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O., is resigning his position as secretary and comptroller of the Union Jack Club on July 31 to take up an appointment in connection with the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., of 105, Victoria-street, Westminster. The Council of the Union Jack Club have selected Captain H. T. Wilkinson, secretary of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers, to succeed Major Gascoigne.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Primate on the Canon and Civil Law.

Writing to the Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury replies to a request for counsel as to what can be said to those anxious and even dismayed in regard to the recent decision about marriage with a deceased wife's sister. His Grace says that it is not surprising that people should be disquieted by things said in the recent lawsuit respecting the interpretation of an Act of Parliament relied upon by Canon Thompson as justifying his refusal of Holy Communion to Mr. and Mrs. Banister. The Primate adds:—

"The legal points involved are intricate and technical, and you may perhaps remember that I endeavoured more than two years ago, in a published letter to Dr. Inge, now Dean of St. Paul's, to point out their very limited bearing upon the large and vitally important question of the Church's rights and jurisdiction in her own courts and over her own members. I showed that the only point which had been really before the Court of King's Bench and the Court of Appeal was whether or not the Dean or Arches had rightly interpreted a particular clause in an Act of Parliament. Recent utterances and dicta by the highest judicial authorities, and still more the current popular interpretation of these utterances, increase the importance of the distinction to which I drew attention between the responsibility of the Court of King's Bench and the higher tribunals for interpreting an Act of Parliament, and the responsibility of our Ecclesiastical Courts for interpreting and applying our own Rubrics.

"The contention that it rests with Parliament or with the civil courts, and not with the Church itself, which has authorities and courts for the purpose, to determine the conditions of the admission of our members to Holy Communion is untenable, and if it were to be authoritatively asserted, acquiesce in it would be impossible. It has not, so far as I can see, been authoritatively asserted, though I own that some of the judicial language used in the civil courts seems to go perilously near to such a contention. . . ."

"As regards the practical question which underlies these technical points—the question, namely, whether a man who under the existing law marries his deceased wife's sister, ought or ought not to be admitted to Holy Communion—no universal or sweeping decision has been, or, I think, can rightly be laid down. A few weeks after the passing of the Act I wrote, as you may remember, to my own diocese a long letter, in which I pointed out that, greatly as I deplore the Act, it is, in my judgment, impossible to regard a man as becoming ipso facto an open and notorious evil liver on account solely of contracting that particular marriage after it had, as a civil contract, been expressly sanctioned by English law. If, as is perfectly possible, he is to be rightly repelled from communion, either for a time or permanently, such repulsion would have to be on other grounds than the application of the words which I have quoted. . . . It was a satisfaction to me a few months later to find my view on that particular point supported by the Dean of Arches in his formal judgment.

Again when the Lambeth Conference of Bishops from all parts of the world considered in 1906, the marriage problems submitted to it, the great committee of thirty-four Bishops agreed to a report in which they say:—

We are of opinion that marriage with a deceased wife's sister, where permitted by the law of the land and at the same time prohibited by the Canons of the Church, is to be regarded, not as a non-martial union, but as a marriage ecclesiastically irregular, while not constituting the parties "open and notorious evil livers. . . ."

It seems to me that the most important thing to bear in mind at this moment, in view of current and not unnatural anxiety, is that nothing has really been done which impairs the Church's rights through her own authorities and tribunals to interpret her own Rubrics and to regulate her own terms of Communion. . . . It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of maintaining these principles at a time when it is regarded by some people as not improbable that an attempt may be made in Parliament to alter our marriage laws in a more drastic and far-reaching way than was effected by what we regard as the unhappy Act of 1907.

HIGH COURT—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

86-08—Dastur Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram and another Dixshit.

229-11—Motichand—Ishwar Modi vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—K Sayani.

943-10—Edgelow R Narandas vs S Dadha K Sayani.

826-2576-10—Jam R D Sadaooram Tunsukhrai vs Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg vs Mahomed Muljt Jeh S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs D R Khote Jam R D, M J M Khanderao Edg Manch N Sh M H.

1154-09—Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs H N V kil and another Payne.

587-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

590-08—Daphtary Do. vs Do. Pestonji.

11-12—Mehta D—Karmshibhai Bhojabhai vs N B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.

998-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.

1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain Dastur.

556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.

17-12—Ardesir Hara bhai vs Jamnabai Shroff.

1014-11—Mulla Sukiaboo vs A K A H Manajiwala hManiand Jehangir Mulla.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Long Causes.

733-10—Captain Damji Heerji vs R Heerji and others Wadia Payne Little.

160-11—Cap and V Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bolcan vs Samsudin Pathan and other Chit and M and Mirza M and Mc

524-11—D'Cunha D P Mistri and others vs Bachubai widow and others Dadachanj D'Cunha D B Mehta.

745-11—In Person Bibibai widow and another vs Ahmed Esmail Nathoo and others Payne.

732-92—Mautri Saraswatibai widow vs C Gajanana and another Baptstary.

378-11—Pestonji N M Seth vs D S Gareewala Jamsetji

21-09—Mehta D S K Patel vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta D.

159-10—Mulla T A K Mamajiwalla and others vs S Zafferbhai and others Bicknell.

1105-09—Jehangir G B M Vajeshanker Desai vs P Virji and others Daphtary.

736-11—Captain S R Bottlewala and Co vs A F Upper Bicknell.

1007-11—Hiralal Co C G Huven vs P Jaffer and others

101-11—Payne D P Mehta vs B Bhannuthai Edgelow.

47-09—Raghavaya Mariambai vs Ayshabai Edgelow.

663-11—Unwalla and P Hakimji Amiji vs Abdul Hoosein Karimji Arctwala Motiand D.

825-11—Ebrahim E and Co Balgowandas Bapulal vs Mohunlal Pitamber Daph F and D.

791-03—Pest R K and Co P C Sethna vs the Hope Mills Co Ltd Bhai K and G.

722-10—Bick M R and Co S Gurcukhrai vs Panalal Takhurichand Jaur R and D.

618-11—Tyabji and and Co Chimanlal Damodardas vs Jayabhai Tapidas Sham M and H.

1005-09—Payne and Co Vaziraboo vs Miyaji Ahmedbhai Daph F and D

776-11—Cap and V S R Bottlewalla and Co vs A Fetterle Nopper and another Bick M R and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another vs Narotumdas Jethuram and others Diksbit.

733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

296-92—Payne P Valiabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.

1012-11—Bagh B N C Dalsukharam vs S E Deweek and another.

25 10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R. D.

69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little

588-99—Tyabji D C J Khoobiram vs K Hajarimul Khai K. G.

468-10—Elg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others.

51-11—Motichand Keshowlal—Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madhoji—Mirza.

574-07—Payne—Haji Gulam M Azum vs Mahomed Haji Essac Elias—Little.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It has been obvious during the last few days, writes a London correspondent that Professor Perkin's statements as to the probable cost and selling price of synthetic rubber have not been clearly understood. The organisers of the research group represented by Professor Perkin at the lecture to the Society of Chemical Industry recently, therefore make the following statements: The process for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, employs starch-containing substances such as maize or potatoes as raw materials. The starch in maize costs on the average less than 1d. per pound. Only five operations are required for converting the starch into rubber, and these are known to proceed easily giving good yields. The only other materials required are: Common salt, costing, say, 30s. per ton; lime, costing, say, 30s. per ton, and coal, costing, say, 15s. per ton. The total cost for the raw materials for making 1lb. of rubber does not exceed 2d. With such cheap and plentiful raw materials it is obvious there is a large margin for manufacturing expenses if 1s. per pound is taken as the cost price. In fact it is probable that when experience has enabled large scale plant to be perfected that the manufacturing cost will be reduced to between 4d. and 6d. per pound.

Professor Perkin suggested that 2s. 6d. per pound would be the probable selling price for some years to come. This calculation is based on the following consideration: It is probable that at a selling price of 2s. 6d. per pound more than half of the world's present output of rubber would become unprofitable to collect. This would include the bulk of the wild rubbers, including para. It is, therefore, probable that the first phase of the inevitable struggle will be to leave the field divided between plantation rubber and synthetic rubber, and there is, of course, the possibility that with the demand steadily increasing for rubber it will be some years before it is necessary for the manufacturers of synthetic rubber to lower their prices to such an extent as to severely interfere with the plantation industry.

With regard to the eggs which are imported into Great Britain, it is known, that a large proportion of the foreign import consists of preserved eggs. They are preserved in great concrete tanks in lime water or water glass. The trade is not in any way imposed on, for the preserved article is easily recognised. The present methods of preserving answer sufficiently well, for, in practice, a long period of preservation is not necessary. But continual efforts are made all the same to improve on the processes. The latest experiments have been carried out by a professor at Chicago University, and are recorded in the "Record." The professor gave the birds he worked with urotropin, sodium benzote and sodium salicylate, and is said to have found the ovarian membranes premeable to these preservatives. Urotropin is declared to have been "most successful." It is stated that some eggs laid by dosed hens between June 30 and July 30 were by means of urotropin, rendered eatable on November 10! As, however, the eggs when tested for formaldehyde "yielded abundant quantities," it is not clear what the value of a food product thus preserved can be. And how about the unfortunate hens? Whatever value may attach to Professor Riddle's work, it would seem that the idea that an egg must always remain an unadulterated food product may have to go some day. Such preservatives as lime water and water-glass act by closing up the pores in the shell of the egg. They do not penetrate the egg.

One of the nicest posers that any examiner might select for inclusion in a general paper would be contained in the apparently simple query, "What is soap?" For when one comes to look into the history of this indispensable aid to decent existence, one finds that there appears to be hardly any substance in the world—animal, vegetable, or mineral—that has not at one time or another found its way into the making of soap. The delicate preparations that we of the present generation are accustomed to refer to as soap are, of course, very different from those known to the ancients under a similar or equivalent name, but it is probable that some of the ingredients—such as olive oil and palm oil, both of which enter largely into the composition of modern soaps—were employed in distant times for the same purpose as they are to-day. The discovery of soap, like so many other useful inventions, was probably accidental, and doubtless began with the chance finding of that principle which we now call "saponine" in certain plants. This soapy property exists in many members of the vegetable kingdom, and one British plant at least has derived its name from this circumstance. This is the soapwort, which is not an uncommon plant of the hedgerow, and which, besides being useful, was regarded by our forefathers as ornamental, since as we are told, they used it for the "decking of houses." The British soapwort is full of a mucilaginous juice, which lathers freely in hot water, but the same principle has been found in the corn-cockle, the Nottingham catch-fly, the wild lychnis, and the scarlet pimpernel; while among cultivated plants those of a soapy composition include the scarlet lychnis of the flower-bed and the more familiar clove.

The horse-chestnut is another plant that contains the saponine principle in a marked degree, and it is said that in out-of-the-way parts of the Continent the fruit of that tree is still used in the simple state for washing clothes and other articles. In Spain and Italy, however, there grows a plant which is believed by some to have been one of those most used by the ancients in their early attempts at soap-making. This is the Gypsophyla struthium, a plant of the same family as the soapwort, and of which there is a cultivated variety well known for its ornamental uses. Both Theophrastus and Pliny mention this struthium as the soap-plant most in use in early times, and Linnæus and Beckmann in later days have confirmed the opinion that the plant now used in Italy and Spain is identical with that referred to by the ancient scientists. Loffling, who found the Gypsophyla in the Spanish mountains, relates that the people of the province of La Mancha boil clothes with its roots instead of with manufactured soap. In opposition to these authorities, Fuchs gave it as his belief that the ancient struthium was none other than the soapwort of to-day, and it is significant that this latter plant has been in recent times, and may be still, used in Italy for cleansing wool and cloth, and in the Helvetian Alps for washing sheep. In the latter district a preparation of the root of the soapwort mixed with wood ashes is used for washing linen.

Soap in the form of vegetable ashes mixed with grease appears to have been greatly in vogue among the Egyptians in ancient days, and that the mineral alkali made by that people in the time of Pliny was composed of the ashes of plants seems pretty certain. A similar alkali was used by the Hebrews, and when the prophet Jeremiah said "Though thou wash thee with nitre and take thee much soap (borith)," the latter material was, doubtless, then in use, and was probably the "borak" of the Arabs of the present day, which is procured from the ashes of the saltworts of the desert and other plants containing saponine. Some species of the fig marigold are called by these people "the washing herbs," and contain the same cleansing property.

A great deal of excellent ethnological and sociological work has been done in regard to the tribes of Papua of late years, Rev. Mr. Williamson's new book on New Guinea is an acceptable addition to the pioneer works in an interesting field: that is to say, it describes at considerable length and with commendable detail the habits and customs, so far as they could be ascertained, of a Papuan people who were hitherto hardly known to white men. Indeed, the number of Europeans who had visited their country before the visit of Mr. Williamson could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand; and his is the first trustworthy account that has appeared of them. The book, which is well illustrated, has the value properly attaching to original work when it is thoroughly done.

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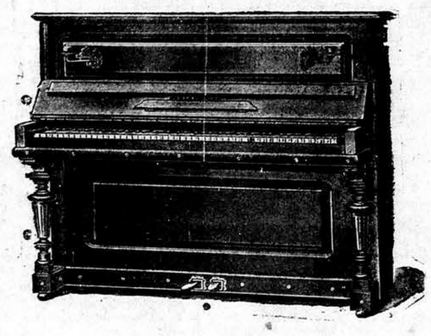

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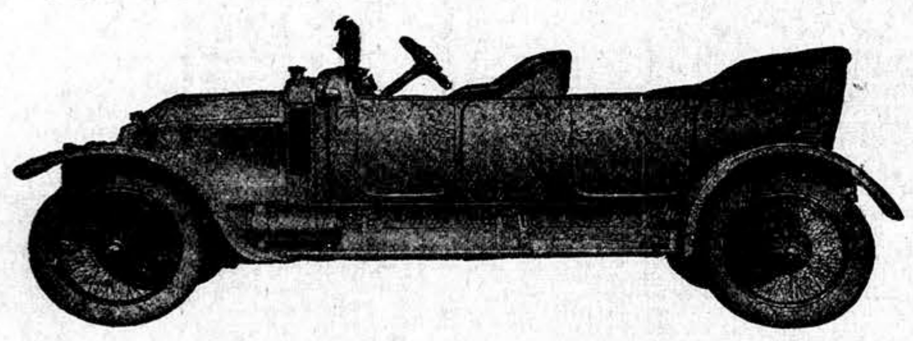

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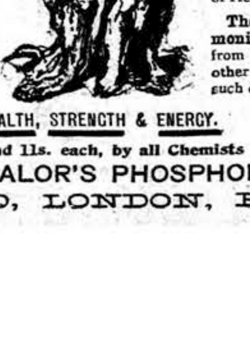

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